THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,745—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1889.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
2-8	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	[illegible]	[illegible]
22-0	12-0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palme	[illegible]	[illegible]
25-0	13-8		[illegible]	[illegible]
28-0	15-0		[illegible]	[illegible]
31-0	18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	[illegible]	[illegible]
35-0	20-0		[illegible]	[illegible]

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Claret are the argest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th Oct.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J Orman	1st Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th ,,
BL PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	22nd ,,
BL OCEANA	6500	1500	P. S. Tomlin	29th ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	13th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell	20th ,,
BL KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	W. Atkinson	24th Oct.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd September 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	20th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th November 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 3, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	600	5th Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1[illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	E. Deperis	4,000	550	10th Nov.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Luesich	4 000	600	14th Nov.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th Oct. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
ARABIA	Jas. Laird	3,514	4th Nov.

THE above vessel WILL SAIL as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 9th Oct. 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	4th Nov.
MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4,100	500	4th Dec.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.

KIRBY HALL	R. Phillips	2,700	300	12th Oct.

This Steamer has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers, at moderate rates, but carry no surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, Oct. 1, 1889.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "BARAWA," will sail as above on FRIDAY, the 25th instant. For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

INDIAN SQUARE.

THE INDIAN SQUARE is a Grand Sympathetic Square Pianoforte bearing our name, manufactured by an eminent German Firm, Full Compass Solid Metal Frame, Mahogany or Ebonized Case, new Check Repeater Action, Brass-bound at the four outer corners. Very full-toned and powerful. Cash Rs. 700.

Twelve Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 65 each.

Twenty-four Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 34-8 each.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 20th October, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 16th October, and the

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m. on THURSDAY, 19th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 17th October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about 31st October.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 26th October.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 15th October.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 19th October.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th October 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER & Company, from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems No. 1	per box of 100	Rs. 3-8
,, ,, No. 2	,, ,,	,, 3-4
,, ,, No. 3	,, ,,	,, 3-0

TREACHER & CO., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

TREACHER'S

"EXCELSIOR" TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

TESTIMONIALS.

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Rs	a.
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake Cut for Pipes	1	4
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long Cut, for Cigarettes or Pipes	1	4
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2	2

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTIONS OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines in Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

TREACHER & Co's. only stock Articles from the best sources.

		Rs.	a.
BATS, Best English make, Men's	each	7	0
Do. do. Cork-handled, Men's	,,	8	8
Do. do. Pinder's Pull Tight, with a screw adjustment which enables the player to keep his Bat tightly strung	,,	15	0
Do. do. Champion match, Plain strung	,,	10	8
Do. do. do. double strung	,,	12	0
Do. do. do. Cork Handled	,,	11	0
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the latest pattern	,,	12	8
Do. The Demon, Slazenger's	,,	13	0
Do. The Victor, Fortnam's	,,	12	8
Do. Cane and Ash	,,	13	8
Do. Ayres' Champion	,,	13	4

		Rs.	a.
BALLS, best Flannel covered, Match	Per doz.	8	0
Do. do. do. Champion	,,	9	8
Do. do. do. Waterproof, Seamless, perfect, the best Ball yet introduced	,,	12	8
Do. Ayres' do.	,,	12	8
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case	Per set	47	8
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½, Regulation Club	each	12	0
PRESSES, in plain Mahogany, with Screws	each	8	8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated india-rubber Soles	per pair	11	0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,

IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF GYMKHANA KIT,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHOT CARTRIDGES.

		Rs.	a.
Eley's Brown, No. 12 Gauge "Field Loaded"	per 100	8	8
Eley's Brown, No. 12 ,, with Schultze's Powder	,,	9	8

These Cartridges materially improve the shooting of any Gun.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

IMPORTERS OF ALL SPORTING AND GYMKHANA REQUIREMENTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,

BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

PAGE 18 says :—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company :—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hœmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hœmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both on body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they mey be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

References for the above and for the Quinine Bitters can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada, or the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., LD., Llanelly, South Wales.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS OF BEST AND CHEAPEST

REAL GERMAN CIGARS, TURKISH CIGARETTES, AND REAL MEERSHAUM PIPES,

JUST RECEIVED.

As also of fresh TRICHYS and JAVA CIGARS of choice selected Oakes and Co's Beehives, Ameer do Javas, &c., of best flavour and aroma specially prepared for

MORGAN AND COMPANY,
No. 22, Corner of Medows and Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
,, COOPER, MADON and Co.,
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co, Calcutta
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY. KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W E. H. PRICE Re.1-8 postage, anna

CAPRI.

JUST RECEIVED

A small consignment of this

DELICATE WHITE ITALIAN WINE.

In quarts only, Rs. 20.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FANCY STATIONERY.

The Bombay Gazette Office

16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs.	a
Canvas Note and Envelopes, B quality	per packet	1	0
Calico Note and Envelopes	,,	0	12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	,,	0	12
Do. do. Grey Calico	,,	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards		0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelopes			
Autumn Leaves		0	12
Ivy Correspondence		1	8
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0	12
Assorted		0	12
Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence	,,	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	,,	0	12
Cinderella		0	12
Canvas Shell		0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0	12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2	4
Fascination Cabinet	,,	6	0
Saratoga Cabinet		3	0
Three Volume Cabinet		4	0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3	0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Old Saxon Correspondence	,,	0	12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0	12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0	12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0	12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0	12

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY, VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

OUR long experience has taught us that perfection in these complicated Watches can only be arrived at when the mechanism is of the BEST MAKE.

As the above watches are used by many for racing purposes, it will be well understood that cheap and inferior ones are not only *useless* for the purpose, but they are *worse than useless* as being apt to give the horse's time incorrectly, occasioning probably very considerable monetary loss.

We are in a position to ensure better value to a buyer than any other watchmaker, owing to our being able to command the best make of watches to an extent which, we believe, is not obtained by any other watchmaker or importer this side of India.

Our firm being one of the oldest established houses in Bombay, we flatter ourselves we have obtained a reputation of the highest standing since the year 1869.

	Rs.
In Gold heavy Hunting Cases, best movement	550
Do. do. Crystal do. do.	450
Do. do. do. do. fair quality	375
In Silver, heavy Hunting Cases, best movement	300
Do. do. Crystal do. do.	275
Silver Hunting keyless Lever Chronograph Watch	140
Do. Crystal case do. do.	125
Gold plain keyless ¼ Repeater and Chronograph, second quality	580
Gold engine-turned, keyless Crystal *double Chronograph*, of highest quality. Instead of the single independent centre-seconds Needle controlled by the improved triple action, there are two Needles which can be started or stopped, or returned together or separately. Invaluable for timing matches	950
Another useful improvement on the Chronograph is the addition of a Minute-recorder. A small minute-hand is started, stopped, and returned on a dial of its own by the same actions which operate on the centre seconds-hand, highest quality	650
Silver keyless Crystal-face Chronograph, centre seconds and minute-dial, indicating up to thirty, a high-class watch	195
Do. do. do. do. second quality	150

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD

BOMBAY AND POONA.

"A VERY CHOICE PARCEL." **WALKING** LATEST NOVELTIES.

HOAR & CO.'S SELECTED BALANCED HANDLES. **STICKS.**

Kentish Cherry, Kendal Hazel, Ceylon Vines, Black Thorn, Spur Oak, Orange, Olive, Wangee	From Re. 1- 8.
Ash Plants—"Thin and Elastic for Riding"	From Re. 0-12.
Malacca, and Ebony—"Mashers"—Silver mounted	From Rs. 4- 0.
Handsome Silver-mounted Sticks and Canes	From Rs. 6- 0.

HOAR & CO., { STICK IMPORTERS, } BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO. LD.

CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

	Rs.	A.	
Ladies, Real Russia, Oxford Shoes, 1st quality	11	8	per pair.
,, ,, ,, Court Shoes, ,,	8	0	,,
,, Glace, Kid Oxford Shoes, ,,	12	8	,,
,, ,, Court ,, ,,	7	8	,,
,, ,, ,, ,, Jet beaded toes, 1st quality	9	0	,,
,, Brown Calf Oxford, Shoes	10	8	,,
,, ,, Court ,,	6	8	,,
,, Tan Sued Court Shoes	6	8	,,
,, Slate ,, ,,	6	8	,,
,, Tuscan ,, ,,	6	8	,,
,, Satin Court Shoes, White, Cream, Blue, Pink, Brown and Black ... from	9	0	,,
,, ,, ,, beaded Toes ... from Rs. 10-8 to	11	8	,,
Children's Black Morrocco Oxford Shoes soft and durable ... from Rs. 4-8 to	7	0	,,
Children's Tan Strap Shoes ... from Rs. 2-8 to	4	8	,,

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys. thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the AUCTION SALE of ELEPHANTS advertised to take place on the 18th October 1889 (26th Kunny 1065) is POSTPONED to the 15th January 1890 (3rd Makarom 1065).

T. RAMA ROW, Dewan.
Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 7th October 1889.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are INVITED for the reconstruction of the Roofs of certain Buildings in H. M.'s Mint, Bombay.

Tenders duly signed, sealed and endorsed, to be delivered at the Office of the undersigned until 1 p.m., on the 22nd instant.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 14th October.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of Two Upper-storied BARRACKS and their SUBSIDIARY BUILDINGS, on the west side of the Colaba Road, Bombay.

Plans, Specifications, and conditions of Contract can be seen, and all information obtained, at the Office of the undersigned, in Military Store Lane, Fort, on and after Monday, the 14th October, 1889.

Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Colaba Barracks," will be received up to one p.m. on the 31st October, 1889.

A sum of Rs. 2,000 in cash should accompany each Tender as Earnest-money. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the Contract documents, and Agreements; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, on receipt of authority from Government.

The Government reserves the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

Should a Tender be accepted, the Contract will commence and subsist on and from the date on which its acceptance by Government is communicated to the Contractor.

W. OSBORN, Lieut-Colonel, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay District.
Bombay, October 10, 1889.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS STORES, KEROSINE AND CASTOR OILS, COTTON WASTE, AND STATIONERY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th November, 1889, for the supply of Indigenous Stores, Kerosine Oil, Cotton Waste, and Stationery, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, during the twelve months commencing 1st January, 1890.

Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores and Stationery," and a deposit of (Rs. 1,000) Rupees One Thousand, must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

If Government Paper and other Securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favour of the "B. B. & C. I. Railway Company," and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the contract, a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the Agent's option, a further deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

All Stores and Stationery to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS, self-registering, in NEW METAL CASES. The wings of the new case extend on either side nearly half the entire length of the case, which more effectually prevents the case rolling, and the ornamented parts between the wings, not only adds greatly to the appearance of the case, but enables the person using it to obtain a firmer grip than with cases having the usual smooth and polished surface. The case is made in two patterns, viz., Engine-turned and Damasked. Each Rs. 4.

CLINICAL THERMOMETER, Standard Hospital self-registering. The Stem is protected by a Glass Tube, in neat wood or metal case. Each Rs. 3.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS, self-registering, with Magnified Index, in wood or metal case. Each Rs. 4-8.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS, self-registering, Lens Front, Indestructible Magnified Index. In metal case. Each Rs. 5-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any number out of 9 lots of ASHES, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, and at Byculla, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement; failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th October 1889.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of Rations, Clothing, Bedding, Cooking Utensils, Medicines, Cocoanut-oil, &c., for the inmates of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, for three years from 1st January, 1890, will be received by the undersigned up to 7th November, 1889. No tenders will be received after that date.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should refuse to execute the required agreement and fail to furnish the required security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

3. Particulars regarding the articles to be supplied and the conditions of the agreement, can be learnt on personal application to the undersigned, at his house, No. 313, on the Kalbadevi Road, between 7 and 11 a.m. every day.

4. Tenders should be submitted in the form which will be supplied by the undersigned on application on payment of a fee of one rupee. Tenders in other forms will not be attended to.

5. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any tenders.

By order of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution.

NARAYEN PANDURANG,
Secretary, D. S. I. and R. Institution.
Bombay, 14th October, 1889.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP	£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over	£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.
POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour, —Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory, —Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

FRENCH CONFECTIONERY, Apricotine, Crystallized Jujubes, Chocolate Cream, Liqueur Dragees, Chocolate Dragees, Nougat, Chocolate Pastilles, Nougatines, Chocolate Vanille, Pralines, Sugar Almonds.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the COMMISSARIAT STOREKEEPER-GENERAL, BOMBAY, up to 1 p. m. (local time) of the 18th November 1889, for CONTRACTS for the following SUPPLIES to the Commissariat Department, Bombay Presidency, for one and five (1 and 5) years, commencing from 1st April 1890.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above office:—

CLOTH, COTTON, of *bona fide* Indian manufacture, for making Mattresses and Pillow Cases, for issue to European Troops in Barracks and Hospitals.

BLANKETS of *bona fide* Indian manufacture, for issue to European Troops in Barracks and Hospitals; Native Troops in Hospitals only.

H. CLOWES, Lieut.,
For Commissary-General.
Commsy.-General's Office, Poona, September 28, 1889.

NOTICES.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.—I have been this day APPOINTED AGENT in Bombay for the sale of the NEW PATENT VEGETABLE BOILER FLUID invented by Messrs. GAILHARD and A. BRETEL of Marseilles.

COWASJEE JAMSETJEE.
27, Apollo Street.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company, and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS on the most favourable terms.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.,
Agents.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

FOR SALE, in casks containing about 42 Gallons, the NEW PATENT VEGETABLE BOILER FLUID for preventing or removing scale and corrosion in boilers, invented by Messrs. GAILHARD, D. M. P., and A. BRETEL, retired officer of the French Navy, and Laureate of the French Association for the Advancement of Science. For full particulars apply to COWASJEE JAMSETJEE, 27, Apollo Street, where samples of the Fluid could be obtained.

THE JADOWJEE RAGHOWJEE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 72 per share will be paid on and after the 15th October, 1889, between the hours of 11 and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 10th day of October, 1889, on production of their share certificates.

સુંદરદાસ શાંમજીની કુંમપની.
i.e., SOONDERDAS SHAMJI & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents,
The Jadowjee Raghowjee Press Co., Ld.

TENDERS are invited to CONSTRUCT a DAM across the entrance of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s, Dry Dock, say about 80 feet, east of gates, of sufficient strength to keep the Dock dry while the gates are under repair. The tenders to be sent on or before SATURDAY, the 19th instant, to the undersigned. The construction of the Dam must be completed in twenty days from the date of signing the agreement. For further information apply to Captain A. C. Clark, after 12 o'clock each day. The advertiser does not guarantee to accept the lowest or any tender.

ABDUL HUBEEB ABDULLAH,
Agent to Owner of the Dock, New Kazi Street.
Bombay, 10th October, 1889.

THE KUTCH MANDVI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 18th October 1889, at 2 p.m. at the registered Office of the Company, 93, Bazaar Gate Street, in Mr. Ebjee Sewjee's house to confirm the following special resolution passed at the General Meeting of the company's shareholders:—"That article 115 of the Company's Articles of Association be altered, by striking out the words 'a commission at the rate of five per cent. on the annual gross income of the Company,' and substituting in that place, 'a commission at the rate of ten per cent. on the annual net profit of the Company'."

By order,
KHATAU JIVANDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

TRAVELLING BETWEEN POONA AND MAHABLESHWUR
OR
BETWEEN WATHUR AND MAHABLESHWUR.

THE BOMBAY, POONA, and MAHABLESHWUR LIVERY STABLE COMPANY, Limited, will from 1st October next convey passengers by Phaeton or by Tonga Dak at moderate rates.

The management being directly under the supervision of Mr. COOVERJEE ARDESHIR, the late Government Mail Contractor, who has a long experience in this line of business, the arrangement will be satisfactory in every way, and the convenience of passengers will be carefully looked after.

Orders are registered at the following stations:—

In POONA.—At the Company's office in East Street, next to Ludha Ebrahim and Co.

At BOMBAY.—At the Company's office, 19, Church Gate Street, or Messrs. R. F. Wadia and Co.

At MAHABLESHWUR.—At the Company's office, next to Roman Catholic Chapel.

At WATHUR.—At the Company's office. Railway Station.

COOVERJEE ARDESHIR & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 23rd September 1889.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.)

CAPITAL, Rupees Five Lacs. Issue at par of Rupees Three Lacs in Debentures of Rupees Five hundred each, ranking *pari passu* as a first charge on all the assets of the Company. Principal payable on Fourteenth September 1894. Interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable on the Thirty-first January and Thirty-first July in each year.

The Debentures are payable to bearer and transferable by delivery.

The Interest is payable at the Agra Bank at Bombay or Agra in accordance with the coupons annexed to the Debentures.

Payment of principal and interest is also secured by a mortgage and trust deed, dated 14th September 1889 and made between the Company of the one part and John Marshall and Walter Thacker, both of Bombay, of the other part, whereby all the land, buildings, engines, boilers, machinery, plant, stock, debts, furniture, chattels and effects now and during the continuance of the security possessed by the Company, are vested in the said John Marshall and Walter Thacker as trustees for the Debenture-holders to secure the principal and interest due on the Debenture and whereby full powers are given to such trustees for enforcing and realising the benefit of such securities for the Debenture holders.

Forms of application for debentures to be obtained at the company's Offices at Agra and Bombay and at the Agra Bank at Bombay, who are also authorised to receive the purchase-money thereof if and when allotted.

For the Agra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited,
SHIBSHANKAR.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 24th of October 1889, for the erection and completion of the new Municipal Buildings.

2. The forms of contract, drawings and specification can be seen on application to the undersigned at his office in the Port Trust Building, Elphinstone Circle, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th instant.

3. Forms of tender may be obtained upon payments of Rs. 5 each, on application to the Chief Accountant at the Municipal Office, on and after the above date.

4. Tenders for each contract to be accompanied by the amount of deposit shown below against the contract to which it refers, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract:—

Contract	A	(Rubble stone masonry, cut stone work, &c.)	Rs. 3,000
Do.	B	(Porebunder stone work, &c.)	„ 3,000
Do.	C	(Wood-work, asphalte, &c.)	„ 3,000
Do.	D	(Iron work)	„ 720
Do.	E	(Painted and ornamental glass, paving tiles, &c.)	„ 1,500

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

F. W. STEVENS,
Architect, Civil Engineer and Surveyor.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd October 1889.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 3; Postage, 4 Annas.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

AGENTS:—CALCUTTA—Naylor, Son, Grimes & Co.; BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co., Limited: BOMBAY—Cooper, Madon & Co., Limited; ALAHABAD—Lyell & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. Smith & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London. W.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, [illegible] reet Bloomsbury London.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER 1889.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
NEW MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, RS. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort, Bombay.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.

Twelve months...	Rs. 26
Six months	„ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct to the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorset Street, Whitefriars London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 11 per year including postage.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary, Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. Of Chemists &c. everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
1875	£938,156
1886	£955,939

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 74 per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972 8	1881	£4,673,290 5 1
1876	£3,492,950 1 4	1886	£5,672,040 17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem	(*a*)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 „	(*b*)	If premiums are limited to 20 years;* or
Rs. 41-8-0 „	(*c*)	If premiums are limited to 15 years;* or
Rs. 45-13-4 „	(*d*)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.*

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free Paid-up Policy* for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

Bombay Branch: GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary,
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row.
Standard Life Office.

N.B.—The Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,530,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Bell-Irving.	S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq.	J. S. Moses, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq.	N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton.	E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	[illegible]
PAID-UP CAPITAL	[illegible]
RESERVE FUND	[illegible]

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
BANKERS, ARMY & CIVIL AGENTS.

BOMBAY,	LONDON,
28, Apollo Street.	27, Leadenhall Street.

REMITTANCES made by Draft or Telegram at the best rate of the day, the arrangements for TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES being very complete.

BILLS, DRAFTS, CHEQUES, BANK NOTES, &c. cashed, or sent for collection.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES collected.

CURRENT BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

INTEREST allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS at rates to ascertained on application.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on APPROVED Securities.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and Investments made on the Stock Exchange.

PASSAGES booked free of charge.

BAGGAGE shipped or stored.

ARRIVAL TELEGRAMS arranged.

GENERAL and PERSONAL AGENCY conducted.

AGENTS for the STANDARD LIFE and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly		Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 34
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ...... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 3-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2½ per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	4½ „
Third do.	2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases, be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
BI-WEEKLY EDITION

To SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	6
Quarterly	3

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the Proprietors" of the Bombay Gazette.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	975
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	213
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	170 xd

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	875xd
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,175
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	,000	Rs. 20	415
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	20	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	132½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	415
East India Press Co.	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	..		230
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,460
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370xd
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	217½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	415xd
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45	515xd
New Indian Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 11	82½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	509	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs- 50	46
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	600
Khamgaum Maufg. Co	400		250		250nl

MISCELLANEOUS.

cock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 p.ct	201 152
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	140
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	625
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	89
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,550
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	890
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	300
Cooper, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	10
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	12,000	25	25		5
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs 26	379
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	60
Napier Foundry	700	100	100	...	9 nl
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	355
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	99
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	85
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,300
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	35
M Mody & Co.					48

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000		1300
Albert Edward Mills		00	500	R	375
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	2	81
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125		..
Ambica S. & M. Co.,	600	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	100	1,0	Rs. 20	530
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	500	500	Rs. 2	535
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	50	Rs. 25	420
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000		630
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	700
Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	50	Rs. 5	1,310
City of Bombay Mfg. Ld	730	1,00	1,00	Rs. 0	1,010
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	70	70	Rs. 25	685
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	0	50	Rs. 1	650
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,0	Rs. 40	470
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,60	5	Rs. 10	Rs. 25	505
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,0	Rs. 00	975
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415¼	50	500	Rs.	690
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	25	1,00	1,0	Rs. 25	515exd
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co	700	150	15	Rs. 2	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite		1,000	1,000	–	
Guzerat S. & W. Co.,	420	1,000	1,00	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	760xd
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	50	...	670
Hinganghat Mill Co.,	700	575	500	Rs. 37	745
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	705
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,0	Rs. 50	925xd
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,360	500	5	Rs. 2	520
Jamshed Mfg. Co.,	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	305
James Greaves Mill	1,320	50	50	Rs. 2	700
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	50			100
Increased	1,483	25	2	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.		900	1,000		785
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,00	1,0	Rs. 40	580xd
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40	615
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,0	1,00	Rs. 40	605
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,00	Rs. 50	910xd
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	10	Rs. 5	151
Madras United S.	500¼		1,000	Rs. 100	1,925xd
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	505
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	6,000	250	250	Rs. 5	120
Morarjee Gocouldas S.	1,200	1,00	1,000	Rs. 75	1,625
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,162½
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	1	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,	1,000	Rs. 25	670
National S. & W. Co	600	1,00	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.,	6,720		625	Rs. 10	390
People of India S.	1,000	50	250	Rs.	65
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,0	1,000	Rs. 40	1,010xd
Prince of Wales S.	2,189		125	...	30
Queen S. & W. Co.,	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	810
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	611	1,000	1,300	Rs. 5	1,110
Sassoon S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,090
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	50	500	...	500
Sholapore S. & W. Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,280
Soonderdas S. & W	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs 15	290
Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld	4,000	500	500	..	390
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	765
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veeramgaum S. & Mfg	800	500	500		..
Western India S.	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	525

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-12-9
Carolas	„ 247
Mexican Dollars	„ 224
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 235
Bar Silver, 17½ bo terness	„ 106-7
Gold Leaf	„ 23-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 23-8-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 23-8-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 23-8
Pekin do.	„ 23-3-9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	99½
Four-and-a-half per cent	102½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
City of Paris Loan	232
Port Trust Bonds	96½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight.	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do do.	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4½d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do.	1s. 4 17-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do.	1s. 4 9-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs	3 Do do.	74½
Do.	6 Do. do.	175¾
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do.	
China	60 Do. do.	222

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 13th October, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·730
Temperature of the Air	84·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	74·1
Relative humidity of Air	·713
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	4·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day)	92·2
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of Wind. ENE, NNE, ENE, NW, NNW, N, NNE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	221
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	3·07
„ „ year	67·11
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th October	0·00

From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo Maidan, 5 p.m.
Music Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Kaveri (s), from Mangalore; and Siam (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Lombardy (s), for Mauritius; Sculptor (s), Persian Gulf; Pemba (s), Karachi; Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool; and Iran (s), Havre.

A CONTRIBUTION.—Mr. C. Douglas has contributed Rs. 20 to the Police Court poor-box.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.'s. Gwalior, will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon, to-morrow.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p.m. Sides will be made up on the ground. Gentlemen are requested to bring both colours.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang, per extra s. s. Melpomene, will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m., to-day.

A THIEF IN A SENTRY BOX.—Krishna Mahadew, a tram-car starter, reports that a metal watch, valued at Rs. 19, was stolen from his sentry-box at Bori Bunder Junction, on Saturday last, while he was absent assisting in replacing a car that had got derailed at the junction.

LOST PROPERTY.—Purshotum Goculdass, a clerk in Messrs. Mitchell and DeSoane, and Co., reports having dropped a purse, containing Rs.26-13-6, from his pocket on Saturday last, somewhere about the Fort.—Anundrao Ballajee, residing at Funneswady, reports having dropped a purse containing a currency note for Rs. 10 and Rs. 26 in cash, somewhere between Erskine Road and Byculla, on Friday last.

THE ALFRED THEATRE.—The building known as the Alfred Theatre, opposite the Victoria Terminus, is in course of being pulled down, as it is intended to enlarge the building and fit up the interior to meet the requirements of English companies, who might lease it. It is understood that the improvement of the theatre is immediately due to an English company, now in Bombay, having taken it for three years.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of September last 18 horses and 28 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates, and with the consent of the owners; while 45 bullocks and one horse were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month.

A PERFIDIOUS FRIEND.—Succaram Pandoo had no jewellery to deck himself out in on the *Dussera* festival, and as he knew his friend, Abba Hurry, had a spare silver waist chain, he asked for the loan of it. After a few days Abba asked Succaram to return the chain, but was put off, as he was also on two subsequent occasions. He then discovered that the chain had been pledged to a Marwari, and gave information to the police. The accused said he had got Abba's permission to pawn the article, which the latter denied. Mr. Hamilton, who tried the case, sentenced Succaram to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE BY A MAD WOMAN.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Kala Chowkey Road respecting the death of a woman named Mariam, aged 25 years. For the last six months she suffered from fever, and was more or less insane. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning the poor woman rose from her bed, muttering in an incoherent manner, and without any warning jumped from the window of the room. She fell heavily on the stone pavement below, and died immediately. The verdict was that the death of Mariam was caused by injuries received by jumping out of a window on the second storey of a house while in an unsound state of mind.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening at 6 o'clock:—

March	Thy Voice is near	M. Curry.
Overture	French Comedy	Hela Bela.
Operatic Selection	Patience	A. Sullivan.
Valse	Invitation a la Valse.	Weber.
Mazurka	Greeting to London.	Kuhnee
Galop	Vivat	Zitkoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN DOCK.—Yesterday morning a serious accident occurred to four Mahomedan labourers while working on a staging alongside the s. s. Venetia, now lying in the P. and O. Company's dry dock, at Mazagon. It appears preparations were being made on board the ship to pay out the cable chain in order to have it surveyed, when the stopper, which secures the cable and port anchor, got loose. The result was that chain and anchor fell upon the staging, causing it to give way, and precipitating the men to the bottom of the dry dock, a distance of about thirty feet. The chief officer of the ship, it appears, had just gone to see that every thing was clear about the bows of the vessel, leaving the carpenter on the fore-castle head to await instructions from him before paying out the cable when the accident occurred. The injured were at once removed to the J. J. Hospital.

A DEPRAVED TAILOR.—Gufara Sutnoor, a tailor, was placed before Mr. Hamilton yesterday on a triple charge of theft, being drunk and disorderly and breaking away from the police custody. A few days ago he was employed by a man named Sujan Fakeer Mahomed, to do some work for him and several articles of wearing apparel were given to him to repair. Those clothes, which were worth about Rs. 15 he disposed of in the town and proceeded to make merry on the money. He got drunk and quarrelsome and was arrested by a policeman. On his way to a police station he broke away from custody, and succeeded in eluding his captor. On Sunday evening a policeman saw the accused in a liquor shop, and as he knew he had broken away from the police custody, he arrested him. When he was brought to the police station Sujan Fakeer Mahomed, who had just discovered that he had been robbed by the tailor he had given his clothes to, was in the act of giving information to the police, and immediately recognised the accused as the man. Pleading guilty to the charges, and acknowledging five previous convictions the Magistrate sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge, the hearing of the others being postponed.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 14th Oct. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied transmission.*	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	14	7	42	...	30
Suez	14	6	38	1	14

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 14th Oct. 1889.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	47	...	3
„ Kurrachee	...	29	...	1
„ Madras	...	38	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(OCTOBER 14.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Elephant Point-Penang cable still interrupted.

TO REGIMENTS & SHIPS.—Edward's Desiccated Soup, very portable and extremely good. A six-anna tin makes three pints of delicious healthy Soup. Special Terms for quantities. Sole Agents, PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY AT SEA.

THE Hudson Surprise Party, which we may expect to have with us again in Bombay in a short time, would appear to have been of great service in enlivening the voyage from Australia to India on board the Peninsular and Oriental steam-ship Ballaarat, and to have made themselves greatly popular with passengers and officers on board. The following is a letter we have received, written on board the Ballaarat, describing the merry evening spent with Hudson's Party and the programme provided:—

"P. and O. s. s. Ballaarat, Oct. 9.—The passengers bound for Europe by this steamer desire to convey through the medium of your valuable journal their thanks to Mr. T. Hudson and his talented wife for the great enjoyment derived from their performances during what would otherwise have been a wearisome voyage from Australia to your port. We shall often remember the treat given us by the Hudson Surprise Party—a company not to be surpassed in the southern hemisphere, each member, whether lady or gentleman, being a host in himself. The Rev. Dr. McGregor expressed in a very felicitous manner the appreciation of the captain, officers, and passengers, and spoke most heartily of the enjoyment he was sure all felt at witnessing so high a class, yet unbounded laughter-creating an entertainment. We wish them with regret farewell, but trust they will make in your city a start on a very prosperous trip through India. The pretty little stage with electric footlights completed a *tout ensemble* seldom seen on board ship, and the untiring exertions exercised by the most courteous body of gentlemen, the captain, and officers of the vessel, in trying to make all happy, has been felt by every one whose privilege it has been to travel with them, but can scarcely be expressed in words,—Yours, &c.,—On behalf of the concert committee WM. A. KINGSCOTE, Chairman—W. D. TATE, Hon. Sec.

PROGRAMME.

Miss MAY HABGOOD at the piano.

Part I.

Bones.	Tambo.
Mr. C. Lyndon.	Mr. T. Hudson.

Interlocutress.
Miss N. Harley.

Overture......"Hudsonia"......Company.
Ballad......"Give me back my heart again." Miss N. Harley.
Comic Refrain ..."Little Black Coon," Mr. C. Lyndon.
Song ......"Shakespeare's Seven Ages," Mr. H. Gilbert.
Comic Medley ..."Don't get weary,"...Mr. T. Hudson.
Song ......"Childhood's Happy Days," Miss A. Clements.

To conclude with the "Rival Telephones."
Interval of ten minutes.

Part II.

Miss May Habgood...Selection. ..."Dinorah."
Mr. Clarence Lyndon in his Wonderful Skipping Rope Dance.
Misses A. Clement and N. Harley." Banks and Braes."
Hudson's Grotesqueries......"For a Week or Two."
Miss Laura Roberts......"Come Back."
Mr. Harry Gilbert......"The Bridge."
Miss Nellie Harley......"I Don't Care."
Miss Ada Clements......"The Song that reached my heart."

The Amusing Sketch Stratagem.
Misses Harley and Linton and
Messrs. Hudson and Gilbert.
Ouda, the Ærial Marvel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE BOMBAY SOROSIS CLUB.

THE Bombay Sorosis Club held its regular meeting on Saturday last. After roll call and the reading of the minutes of the last meeting a chorus of fifteen voices sang "The Treasures of Home." The twenty-one new names for membership that were handed in at the last meeting were then read and ballotted for. Several more names were proposed for membership. The duet, "Two Merry Girls are we" was then sung by Miss Wadia and Miss Paluncotte. The usual Parliamentary lesson was given, and the review was exceedingly well answered. Every member has her note-book and pencil, and all are most earnest in their attention, and carefully note the questions and answers. The question, "What do you consider the first duty of woman" was then read, and a number of essays were handed in. Those by Miss Paluncotte, Miss Mehta, and Miss Lenahan were selected to be read.

They were carefully prepared—and were remarkably well read by the young ladies—this being their first attempt. No one can be present at these meetings without being impressed by the earnestness of the members of the club.

Mrs. Myer read a very good paper on the duties of woman as wife and mother.

Dr. Ryder said as there were visitors present whom they hoped to hear from, the discussion of the question would be left over to the next regular meeting.

A solo, "Silver Bells of Memory," was sung by Miss Paluncotte.

The president then told the club of Mrs. Scott's kind invitation for Sorosis to hold its first quarterly meeting at her residence, Malabar Hill. It was voted to accept the invitation, and to send a vote of thanks to Mrs. Scott.

Dr. Ryder then introduced Miss Anna Ballard, late Professor at Vassar College, New York. Miss Ballard said: Ever since the beginning of your Sorosis I have been watching its growth, and have read the newspaper reports of its meetings. I have not sought the pleasure of being present, because I have not been well. Three reasons I had for particular interest and joy in the existence of a Bombay Sorosis. First, its founder and propellor is my countrywoman. We both hail from the same Continent on the other side of the Globe. My second reason for being interested in your Sorosis is that I am interested always and everywhere in the condition and enterprise of women—the women of all nations, and the women of all races. My third reason for being interested in a new Sorosis is that I lived in the same city with the first Sorosis that was formed, and knew all about the beginning of that New York Sorosis, and have been acquainted with its leading officers. Those women began like you, not knowing Parliamentary usages. They, like you, had to study the proper way of organizing societies, and especially of conducting meetings where every member has a right to take part, meetings where the interest is largely credited, because everyone probably will take a part. To be a good listener is taking a part—a quiet, good part—but I mean a more active and conspicuous part. We are all much interested in what we ourselves have to do, or our relatives, our mothers, our sisters, and daughters have to do. Sorosis never forgets the proverb that "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well," and Sorosis in its own way is a school where we become able by practice to do our best, where we learn how to entertain each other, in the pleasantest way, how to instruct each other in the clearest way. The New York Sorosis at first was largely composed of self-dependent woman of the intellectual and artistic avocations. These were proportionally a small number of the intelligent and well-educated women of New York. As Sorosis gradually increased its numbers, it has drawn a very numerous body of the wives and sisters in our best family life. It has helped to develop in them abilities and capacities, which they had not themselves known before. Not alone in India women are waking up. They are awaking in every country and in those countries where women have the most numerous opportunities. That condition is only two or three generations in advance of India. Every liberal and just condition, every educational opportunity which women in Western countries now have, has been fought for—a bloodless fight, but a heroic, persevering effort of a few leading women, most of whom are alive now. You see, therefore, how recent is the change in any country, in the advantages of women for education, for developing personal strength and independence to be blended in a symmetry of character blended with the gentle frank honesty which is assisted, built up, and strengthened by intelligence, all which finally constitute the ideal woman.

The reading of the paper was listened to with the closest attention and much enjoyed.

Dr. Macdonald of the Cama Hospital was then introduced, and said she had been taken entirely by surprise, as she had not thought of being called upon to make a speech. This was her first visit to these meetings, but she hoped it would not be her last one.

The treasurer reported the receipt of sixty rupees from a "Parsi friend," to be devoted to paying the rent of the piano for one year.

The president then asked if any one had a motto to suggest for the club, and a number were handed in. "Nil Desperando," "Patience and Perseverance," "Excelsior," "We learn to do by doing," "We study not for school, but for life," "Whosoever will," and many others. The subject was left over to the next regular meeting to be voted on.

Miss Ballard then sang "La Fillete aux Chausons" in a most artistic way, which was heartily applauded.

The subject for the next essay was announced. "Give your definition of Conscience?"

It was voted to have a musical programme for Oct. 26. Volunteer talent was to be solicited, and the members would be allowed to bring their lady-friends.

The National Anthem was then sang, and the meeting adjourned for two weeks.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—1 bale wool, 8 Dossa; 10 pins ivory, B D Armour; 60 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co
Kt of St John s—8,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri Esq; 120 cwts coir yarn, M Mooljee; 3928 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clyde s—1999½ castorseeds, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—4,000 cwts linseed J Fachiri; 300 bales cotton, Bombay Company Ld; 60 baskets bottles R S N Company; 110 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—110 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, C Forbes and Co; 516 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, R Stuart and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Poseidon s—7003 cwts linseeds, Killick Nixon and Co; 1004 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 999 cwts castorseeds, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Iran s—10 cwts rapeseeds G Veerjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Crathorne s—1,736 cwts rapeseeds. A Blaschek and Co; 100 cases gum, F Hurst, 8,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri 330 bales cotton, Beyts Craig and Co; 110 bales cotton, B Craig and Co; 340 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseeds, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,002 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co; 260 bales cotton, Charles Forbes and Co; 1,090 cwts rapeseeds, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—10 bales twist P F Talati, 9 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 2 cases peacock feathers, 5 cwts fishmaws R Fazul, 224 cwts sharkfins, 12 cwts fishmaws, 26 cwts gum H Rahimtoolabhoy 500 cwts onions C Jooma; 25 bales twist, C Ebram, 4 cases gum, T Essoofally; 1 cases Peacock feathers, F M Rahim, bhoy, 50 cwts onion, B Amoojee, 100 bales twist S J David and Co; 125 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 75 bales twist, Tata and Co; 2 cases kissmiss, 34 packages cloves, M M Essabhoy.
Melpomene s—17 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Gwaliors 70 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 20 bales twist, Tata and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 11.

Betham, Lt, 8th Bo Infy, on priv leave, from Pishin.

OCTOBER 13.

Houghton, Capt, Bo, 2nd Battn K O R Lanc, off leave, from Baroda.
Hamilton, Surg, Ms, M S, from leave, from Australia.
Malcolm Peake, Lt, Bl, RA, from leave, from Australia.
Sherwood, Lt, Bl, RE, from leave, from Australia.
Wilson, Lt Col, Bl, R W Regt, off leave, from Australia.
Baker, Lt, Bo, Comt Dept, on duty, from Poona.

OCTOBER 14.

Johnson, Surg Maj, Bl Mdl Staff, on duty, from England
Mackersy, Col, Bl, Army Clothing Dept, from priv leave, from England.
Palmer, Surg Maj, 9th Bl Lanc, on leave, from England.
Smyth, Lt, Ms, 1st Cheshire Regt off leave, from England.
Downes, Capt, 11th Bl Inf, on leave, from England.
Creagh, Maj, Bl, 7th Dra Gds, off leave, from England.
Bough, Lt, 26 By Inf, from furlough, from England.
Shepperd, Lt Col, Ms Staff Corps, from England.
Blenkinsop, Col, Ms, 4th Ms Pioneers, from England.
Findlay, Capt, RA, off leave, from England.
Egerton, 2nd Lt, Bl, 17th Lanc, on duty, from England.
Cook, Lt, By, R A, from leave, from England.
Meiklejohn, Lt Col, Bl, 20 Punj Inft, from privilege leave, from England.
Palmer, Col, 10th Bl Infantry, from England.
Benson, Lt Col, Bl, 17th Lanc, from leave, from England.
Burney, Lt Col, Bl, 3rd Dr Gds, from England.
Cotton, Lt, Bl, 3rd Dra Gds from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 13.

Houghton, Capt, Bo, 2nd B K O R Lanc, off leave, to Karachi.

OCTOBER 14.

Malcolm Peake, Beng, R A, off leave, to Meerut.
Sherwood, Lt, R E, off leave, to Roorkee.
Palmer, Surg Maj, Beng, 9th Bo Lanc, on leave, to England.
Smyth, Lt, Madras, 1st Cheshire Regt, off leave, from England, to Rangoon.
Wilson, Lt Col, Beng, R W Regt, from privilege leave, to Mooltan.
Blenkinsop, Col, Madras, 4th M, Pioneers on furlough, medical certificate, to Trichinopoly.
Cook, Lt Bo, R A, to Poona.
Palmer, Col, Beng 10th Beng Inf, from Burma, on priv leave, to Myingyam.
Meiklejohn, Lt Col, Bl, 20 Punj Inft, from priv leave, to Rawalpindi.
Downes, Capt, Beng, 11th Bl Infy, from leave, to Faizabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon Lyttleton H Bayley, Commandant, Bo Vol R Corps.

Bombay, 15th October, 1889.

1. The Prospectus of the Bombay Presidency Seventeenth Rifle Meeting has been received, and may be seen at Head-Quarters. All members wishing to enter are requested to record their names at Head-quarters on or before the 28th instant.

2. There will be a meeting of "D" Company at the Telegraph Quarters at 8-30 p.m. to-night. Members are requested to attend.

3. Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to members of the corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily. The first Commanding Officer's parade will take place on the 26th instant. Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements not later than Friday, the 25th instant.

4. The weekly Thursday Drill in the Town Hall will commence at 8-30 p. m. on the 17th instant, N. C Officers and Members are requested to attend as there will be drill for trained Volunteers as well as squad drill for Recruits.

5. There will be a meeting of the Members of "C" Company on Wednesday next, the 16th instant, at 8-30 p. m. at the Great Western Hotel.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

6. There will be drill at the riding school on Thursday morning at 7 a. m. for all members. Plain clothes.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and
Adjutant, B. V R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant,
Bombay Vol. Artillery.

Bombay, October 15th, 1889.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
Tuesday 15th, 6-30 p.m.—Gun-drill at Head-quarters.
Wednesday 16th, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine-drill at Head-quarters.
Thursday 17th, 9 p.m.—Instructions at Head quarters.
Friday 6-30 a.m.—Squad drill in rear of the Town Hall.

2. On Saturday, the 19th instant, the Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. sharp and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for drill at the heavy guns. Dress:—Uniform, and helmets, without ball, badge, or chin-chain. All members are requested to attend.

3. Members are requested to apply at once to the Pay Masters, for orders for the new pattern uniforms, sanctioned by Government, also forage caps.

4. Prospectuses for the Indian Rifle Association (late Western India Rifle Association), and of the Bombay Presidency Seventeenth Rifle Meeting, to be held at Poona, can be seen at head-quarters.

By Order,
L. PENNY, 2nd Lieut, and
Acting Adjutant, Bo. V. A.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, Oct. 14.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard, and reduced to the same temperature (32°), and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature in Shade.						Rainfall.		
	8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Past 24 hours.	Since 16th May to date.	Variation 16th May to date.
Delhi	29·856	+·001	–·034	S E	1	77·2	93·5	62·8	–0·0	53	...	...	24·40	–1·74
Agra	29·875	+·020	–·052	S E	3	74·7	97·5	65·0	–3·4	55	...	...	23·14	–6·40
Allahabad	29·867	+·015	–·043	E S E	2	77·7	95·4	65·2	–3·3	74	...	...	31·23	–1·82
Jhansi	29·849	+·014	–·049	Calm	2	79·4	99·5	69·9	+1·2	48	...	...	27·87	–3·64
Jacobabad	29·809	–·075	–·067	N W	2	77·7	98·5	61·9	–3·7	27	...	...	3·31	+1·02
Karachi	29·847	–·038	–·083	N W	9	73·0	98·7	67·9	–5·9	42	...	...	3·11	–3·20
Ajmere	29·918	–·022	–·060	Calm	1	63·3	92·7	55·7	–7·6	68	...	...	23·26	+2·03
Deesa	29·860	–·020	–·076	E S E	5	76·2	99·3	57·4	–9·3	51	2	...	27·58	+1·01
Rajkot	29·844	–·029	–·097	Calm	4	76·3	96·0	61·9	–7·0	62	...	...	25·95	–3·72
Neemuch	29·888	–·007	–·055	Calm	...	80·1	93·8	62·2	–3·0	36	1	...	31·52	+0·52
Indore	29·884	–·011	–·052	Calm	..	77·2	89·1	64·1	+0·6	54	...	...	27·57	–6·95
Saugor	29·857	+·004	–·078	S W	4	80·3	91·4	68·7	+3·7	42	...	...	54·53	+13·48
Jubbulpore	29·936	+·031	–·021	S E	2	72·2	90·5	62·2	–1·9	57	4	..	53·35	+8·80
Hoshangabad	29·899	–·017	–·060	N E	1	71·9	92·4	67·7	+1·5	78	...	...	50·92	–4·85
Khandva	29·879	–·018	–·054	N E	2	75·8	93·2	65·8	+0·5	58	...	...	26·29	–5·12
Raipur	29·871	+·006	–·032	N E	5	76·9	87·9	69·1	–0·8	79	5	...	44·29	–5·79
Nagpur	29·886	–·002	–·031	N N E	4	77·2	92·2	68·1	–0·2	59	3	...	35·39	–10·66
Amraoti	29·875	–·014	–·035	E S E	6	83·3	92·6	68·8	+1·6	41	6	...	26·03	–7·10
Akola	29·884	–·025	–·046	N E	3	77·4	93·4	63·5	–0·9	50	...	...	29·93	–3·60
Surat	29·850	–·014	–·076	W	L	80·1	93·7	75·5	+4·7	93	5	...	40·25	–2·08
Malegaon	29·869	–·032	–·078	Calm	4	77·5	92·9	63·8	–1·2	55	5	...	15·31	–8·89
Bombay	29·826	–·027	–·092	E N E	9	81·9	92·2	77·3	+0·7	78	3	...	67·11	–8·75
Poona	29·876	–·038	–·062	Calm	5	76·7	90·6	68·4	+1·8	62	4	...	25·22	+2·59
Sholapur	29·845	–·031	–·066	E S E	7	82·8	91·2	70·0	+2·9	69	6	...	27·49	–2·34
Ratnagiri	29·858	+·039	–·028	E S E	6	79·8	95·4	76·9	+3·2	87	10	...	105·[illegible]	+0·48
Belgaum	29·839	–·005	–·068	Calm	5	73·3	83·0	69·7	+4·4	88	10	0·33	53·87	+10·43a
Goa	29·827	...	...	E	3	80·8	86·0	77·0	...	96	10	0·58	94·33	...b
Karwar	29·826	–·004	–·087	N E	2	78·6	86·2	74·7	+1·0	92	5	0·27	174·72	+52·92b
Mangalore	29·821	–·024	–·108	S S E	2	77·5	86·3	74·9	+0·6	91	8	1·39	113·95	–3·02b
Calicut	29·822	–·025	–·112	E	7	76·1	84·8	73·5	...	94	10	4·46	101·21	+5·64a
Cochin	29·841	–·018	–·095	Calm	M	75·9	86·3	74·1	–0·4	89	10	0·96	71·39	–22·06
Bangalore	29·853	–·050	–·116	N NW	2	69·6	81·8	67·9	+2·9	89	9	0·11	32·18	+6·04
Secunderabad	29·857	–·017	–·071	E S E	4	76·0	88·7	73·3	+0·1	84	8	...	26·65	–0·11
Masulipatam	29·807	–·030	–·074	N N E	4	81·2	89·6	82·2	+6·6	92	9	0·41	38·31	+10·83a
Bellary	29·867	–·012	–·056	Calm	3	74·5	87·5	72·9	+2·0	93	10	0·06	21·81	+3·61c
Cuddapah	29·821	–·009	...	S S W	...	78·8	89·1	75·9	...	82	10	0·48	30·16	+17·04c
Madras	29·794	–·044	–·132	W	7	79·8	84·3	77·1	+1·9	94	10	1·78	19·62	–1·66d
Coimbatore	29·832	–·042	–·110	E	1	73·0	84·8	71·3	+0·3	96	10	0·05	8·73	–0·28
Trichinopoly	29·821	–·037	–·088	Calm	2	78·2	87·1	74·8	+0·4	89	10	0·22	16·59	+0·34e
Negapatam	29·799	–·066	–·096	W N W	4	77·4	82·5	74·3	–1·7	94	10	1·02	14·95	–0·06f
Colombo	29·896	+·012	–·053	W	14	75·5	81·0	74·0	...	86	10	0·37	69·52	+35·29g

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

a Thunder and lightning at distance. *b* Thunder storm. *c* Dark, gloomy weather. *d* Monsoon apparently set in. *e* Clouds low, moving rapidly with scuds. *f* Sea rising. *g* Sea rough.

SUMMARY.—With the exception of a moderate local rise in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and locally at Saugor, Jubulpore, Raipur and Ratnagiri, the barometer has fallen, generally in small amounts, all over the country, but at Jacobabad and Negapatam the fall has been rapid and at Bangalore brisk. The isobars show that the depression off the West Coast noticed in the last two days' reports has disappeared, but the one on the Coromandel Coast noticed yesterday appears to be intensifying and the centre of the depression is now located to the east-south-eastwards of Madras. It is very probable that the weather off the Coromandal Coast is squally or stormy. Pressure, as compared with the normal, is everywhere below the average and the deficiency is considerable in the Madras Presidency, especially at Madras itself, and also on the Malabar Coast. Calm is reported from Jhansi, Ajmere, Rajkot, Neemuch, Indore, Malegaon, Poona, Belgaum, Cochin, Bellary and Trichinopoly. The mean directions are very irregular, being generally north-north-easterly to south-south-easterly at the majority of stations, north-westerly over Sind and Bangalore, west-north-westerly to south-south-westerly at Saugor, Surat, Cuddapah and Negapatam. The wind velocity of the past 24 hours has been below the average at several stations, nearly the average at Agra, Allahabad, Karachi, Saugor, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Bombay, Sholapur, and above the average at Madras and Calicut. At Colombo it was just double the average. This morning's observations show that the wind force has a tendency to rise at Ratnagiri, Akola, Amraoti, Agra, Allahabad, Karwar, Madras and Colombo. At the last named station it was 14 miles an hour this morning. The maximum temperature is 7° above the mean of the day at Karachi and Ratnagiri 3° to 5° at Agra, Allahabad, Saugor, Jubalpore, Hoshangabad Khandwa and Bombay, 1° to 2° at several stations on the Malabar Coast, the Bombay Presidency, Berar, Central India and Gujarat and locally at Secunderabad. In the extreme south of the Peninsula, however, it is generally 4° to 6° in defect of the average. The highest maxima are 99° at Deesa, Jhansi, Karachi, 98° at Jacobabad, 97° at Agra and Rajkot, 95° at Ratnagiri, 94° at Surat and Neemuch, and above 90° at thirteen other stations. The night temperature is very much below the average of the season in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India, but elsewhere it is generally above it and the excess is great at most stations in the Bombay Presidency and locally at Bangalore, Secunderabad and Masulipatam. The changes in the mean temperature of the day have been very great in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and on the Malabar Coast, but in other districts they have, as a rule, been small. Humidity appears to be rising generally in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and locally at Deesa, Neemuch, Karachi, Ajmere, Allahabad and Hoshangabad. Elsewhere a decrease appears to be taking place. Skies are nearly overcast in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at the more southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency, but at the northerly stations in the Bombay Presidency they are getting more cloudy. Elsewhere, however, they appear to be generally free from clouds. Heavy rain has fallen on the Malabar Coast and also at Madras, Colombo and Negapatam and at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Masulipatam, Bangalore, Karwar, Goa and Belgaum, there have been light showers. The principal amounts are 4·46" at Calicut, 1·39" at Mangalore, 1·78" at Madras, 1·38" at Colombo, and about an inch at Cochin and Negapatam. Conditions are very favourable for more rain in the Madras Presidency Mysore and on the Malabar Coast, and in the Bombay Presidency prospects of moderate rain are improving.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, OCTOBER 7.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
Aug. 14	Muyunes s	Low	Perim
28	Saggaf (Ship)	Abdulla	Jeddah
Sept. 16	Ranger H M's	Johnson	Sea
20	Tenasserim I G	Butterworth	Bombay
28	Crathorne	McCuloch	Barry
29	Sebastiano Veneiro It G Boat	Car Marselli	Assab
30	Strathearn	McDiarmiad	Java
	Annamite Fh Ship	Picard	Toulon
	Cloncurry	Deason	Middlesbro
Oct. 1	Coromandel	Reeves	London
	Meteore Fch G Boat	Sauveure	Obock
	Chiltern	Starkey	Repairing [Works C
	Tuna	White	Berbera
	Domenico Balduino	Doliers	Genoa
2	Shelley	Davidson	Manilla
	Victoria	Cates	Sydney
	Woodcock	Bowman	Massowa
	Venezia	Rolfo	Massowa
	Rohilla	De Horne	Shanghai
3	D'Jemnah	Bonnefoi	Marseilles
	Siam	Weighell	Bombay
	Hindoo	Piere	Jeddah
	Akbar	Baldwin	Calcutta
	Amana	Kilgour	Cardiff
	San Ignacio de Loyola	Requere	Liverpool
4	Poseidon	Lemesich	Trieste
	Mount Tabor	Munroe	Cardiff
	Volga	Rolland	China
5	Jason	Speelman	Cuddalore
	Mecca	Skinner	Zanzibar
	Hengloe	Farquar	Japan
	Idaho	Brotherton	Calcutta
6	Athalie	Kaltenborn	Java
	Bagdadi	Collins	Bussorah
	Galley of Lorne	Gartmer	Java
	Australia	Kobbe	Singapore
	Huzara	Campbell	London
	Congo	Williams	Cardiff
	Ethiopia	Sanders	Calcutta
	Aramac	Burkitt	London
7	Ertagurul Turkish Frigate	Oosman Beg	Jeddah
	Neghalia	Dunscer	Suez

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
Sept. 7	Saggaf (Ship)	Abdulla	Calcutta
5	Tenasserim I G	Butterworth	Berbera
5	Crathorne	McCuloch	Bombay
2	Sebastiano Veneiro It G Boat	Car Marselli	Massowa
30	Strathearn	McDiarmiad	New York
Oct. 1	Annamite Fch Ship	Picard	Tonquin
	Cloncurry	Deason	Bombay via Jeddah
	Coromandel	Reeves	Bombay via Jeddah
3	Chiltern	Starkey	Shadwan, &c.
	Tuna	Waite	Hodeida
1	Domenico Balduino	Doliers	Bombay
2	Shelley	Davidson	Liverpool
3	Victoria	Cates	London
1	Woodcock	Bowman	Massowa
3	Venezia	Rolfo	Massowa
	Rohilla	De Horne	Marseilles
	D'Jemnah	Bonnefoi	China
8	Siam	Weighell	Bombay
4	Hindoo	Piere	Bombay
3	Akbar	Badwin	Jeddah
3	San Ignacio de Loyola	Requere	Manilla
	Poseidon	Lemesich	Bombay
5	Volga	Rolland	Marseilles
	Jason	Speelman	Port Said F O
9	Mecca	Skinner	Bombay
5	Hengloe	Farquar	London
	Idaho	Brotherton	Dundee
6	Athalie	Kaltenborn	Port Said F O
	Bagdadi	Collins	London
	Galley of Lorne	Gartmer	Port Said F O
	Australia	Kobbe	Havre
	Huzara	Campbell	Kurrachee
7	Ethiopia	Sanders	London
8	Aramac	Burkitt	Brisbane

"PHOSPHO," a most agreeable beverage and valuable nutritive stimulant. R. 2-8 per dozen. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Iran, 2,316 tons, Captain A Delargy, sailed yesterday for Havre via Canal with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line s s Kirby Hall, 1,688 tons, Captain R M Phillips, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Canal with a general cargo.

THE coasting s s Kaveri, 543 tons, Captain H Keyzar, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Mangalore, with a general cargo and 45 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Crathorne	1772	McCulloch	J	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Knight of St. John	224	Bevis	K	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Gwalior	1602	Nantes	1	P. & O.Co.
„ Iran	2316	Delargy	3	E. Bates & Co.
„ Lombardy	1766	Lansborne	5	P. & O. Co.
„ Poseidon	2[illegible]09	Lemisich	7	A. H. Lloyd's & Co.
„ Melpomene	1943	Perini	8	A. H. Lloyd's & Co.
„ Kirby Hall	1685	Phillips	13	E. Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Kaveri (s)	Keyzar	Mangalore, Oct. 10.
	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden.

DEPARTURES

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
14	Lombardy (s)	Longborn	Mauritius.
	Sculptor (s)	Cronin	Persian Gulf.
	Pemba (s)	Rothwell	Karachi.
	Kirby Hall (s)	Phillips	Liverpool.
	Iran (s)	Delargy	Havre.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Chindwara, for Calcutta and Coast Ports.
„ Chapra, for Rangoon, &c.
„ Hindoo, for Cutch Mandvi.
„ Karagola, for Karachi via Kattywar Coast.
„ Nurjahan, for Rangoon.
„ Crathorne, for Antwerp.
„ Clyde, for London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 10 Nuddea s ......Stafford ...Melbourne, St. 12.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 10—Steamer Chanda.

DALIY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 14.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Carthage s—252 boxes tinplates, S R Sookhia.
Nubia s—16 packages earthenware, A H Esmail; 10 packages earthenware, J Rahimtoola; 30 cases oilmanstores E Samsoodeen and Co; 13 cases mace, D Cowasjee; 250 boxes tinplates, S R Sookhia; 30 cases school slates, M Adamjee.

FROM LONDON.

Coromandel s—19 bales printing papers, G Claridge and Co; 43 cases oilmanstore, B Nasorally; 3 packages papers, A Abdool Rhyman and Co.
Cloncury s—12 cases milk, Edulji N Aston; 1 case musical instruments, Soundy and Co, Ld; 35 cases provision, R Jooma.
Peshawar s—4 cases stationery, Shroff Bros.

FROM HAMBURG.

Coromandel s—17 bales fancy paper, S A S Dawood; 31 cases medicine, B Calliangee.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 4lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE.—This delicious Tea from COL. HAWE'S TEA ESTATE possess exquisitely delicate flavour, Re. 1-12 per lb. Liberal Discount to Messes and Traders.—MOUTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MOTIVALA'S COUGH PILLS act as a charm in Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Lung and Throat diseases. They are pleasant to the taste, purely vegetable, very efficacious and cheap. Price 4, 6 and 10 annas per phial. See Handbills containing certificates of cures, which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE (owner returning to Europe), AMERICAN ORGAN, 18 Stops, in good order. Price Rs. 260. Can be seen at W. H. Rothwell's, 37, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, after the 20th October, 1889.

NO FAMILY should now be without our Kioto Dinner Set for 6 persons, 30 pieces, for a trifling sum of Rs. 16. Cheapest ever offered for the quality.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

COOL and Airy nicely strong new-built BUNGALOW, and a Mango Grafts Garden, containing 1,428 sq. yds., situate at Bandora, on the south side of St. Peter's Church, will be SOLD by AUCTION through Bennett and Co., on WEDNESDAY, 6th November next, at 4 p.m. Suitable for dwelling or pleasure-house.

ENGLISH HOTEL, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.—Beautiful suits of apartments, having the westerly breeze on all sides, are available at moderate terms.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now OPEN. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodating Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Terms moderate.

THE TASTE of the PUDDING lies in eating. Try "FOUNTAIN HOTEL," Mahableshwar. Reopens October. Airy rooms, good food, excellent view, facing west.

LANOWLEE HOTEL.—"Charges, Rs. 3 per day each. Hotel is now much more improved in accommodation, &c., than last year. Every precaution and care will be taken to give satisfaction to Passengers and Visitors. Proprietor possesses the best certificates."—SHAPOORJEE BOMUNJEE, Proprietor.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. at Re. 1 each.

SUPERIOR JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 3, 2-12 and 2-8 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are expressly prepared for us of the finest selected and well-matured Java Tobacco only, and all lovers of Java Cigars should give them a trial.—DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET,—Two large and commodious GODOWNS at No. 50, 52 Tamarind Lane, Fort, lately in the occupation of James Greaves and Co. For rent, &c., apply to Mr. S. H. BOTTLEWALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar, Fort.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

REQUIRED, for Survey and Settlement Department in the Meywar State, Measurers on Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month; must understand Cross Staff thoroughly. Apply SETTLEMENT OFFICER, Meywar, Camp Neemuch.

MRS. M. CREAGH, Diplomaed Midwife, Ladies' Monthly Nurse, C.M.C., No. 6, Crawford Market Lines, Bombay.

DRESS SHIRT STUDS for Gentlemen, Single Stone Diamond, white, perfectly clean and of intense brilliancy. From Rs. 55.—MARCKS and Co., Ld. Bombay and Poona.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the new CURE for DIABETES, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

MARVELLOUSLY CHEAP; CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.—Wristlet Watches in strong Silver cases. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 17-8 cash. JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

AMMUNITION for the AIR-GUNS. No. 2 1,000 Bullets Rs. 3, Darts 1 dozen Re. 1-8; No. 1, 500 Bullets Rs. 3, Darts 1 dozen Rs. 3; Springs replaced Rs. 4. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WATERPROOF TWEED HOLDALLS.—The most useful Article for Travellers, Holding Wraps, Bedding and other Articles, superior quality, Rs. 18, 20, 22.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

NEW AND DECENT TENTS FOR HIRE.—Double-poled, Single-poled, Rowties, Shamianas; Staff Sergeants, &c., &c. Apply MANAGER, Esplanade Gymkhana.

TO CAPITALISTS—A Chemist's Ærated Water Factory and General Business for Sale. Particulars on application to "CHEMIST," care of *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

CLEARANCE SALE at V. Shamjee and Co., Milliners. Prices reduced from 20 to 50 per cent. No reasonable offer will be refused. An early visit requested.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horseshoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST.
(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE
MR. E. M. WALTON.)
27, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

WALERS! WALERS! WALERS!

TO ARRIVE at BOMBAY early in November a SHIPMENT of 350 HORSES, selected by the well-known importer, C. G. Baldock, consisting of upstanding Carriage Pairs, from 15 hands to 16 hands 3" in height, weight-carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also a choice selection of Dog-Cart and Brougham Horses. To be inspected opposite the Tramway Stables, Colaba, on arrival.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash, Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash, Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc-lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" *forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a* **RED DIAMOND.**

TRADE MARK.

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,

and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H.M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—
2 cases coloured velvet.
2 „ white flannel.
6 „ „ ground prints.
1 case coloured cotton tweed.
3 bales grey dhoties.
5 „ grey shirtings.
1 case indiarubber tooth-combs.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, October 15, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 14.

ALL the latest market news received through Reuter was included in our report under Saturday evening's date; and we have now only local changes to chronicle.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	3,34,718
„ „ Branches	Inc.	„	25,036
Other Deposits	Dec.	„	12,96,247
Government Securities	Inc.	„	49,625
Loans	Dec.	„	13,77,404
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„	9,20,444
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	„	66,067
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„	2,85,018

It will be seen from the above figures that the position of the Bank's Cash Balance had not materially altered on Saturday from that of the previous week; a small decrease of under 3 lakhs being disclosed. The balance, however, was helped by some increase in Government Deposits, otherwise it would have shown a more material falling off; for considerable private withdrawals, and a sensible increase in Bills discounted, was not counterbalanced, within some 8½ lakhs, by a diminution in Loans, and that sum, therefore, represented the net increase in the trade demand. The advent of the new Cotton crop is already heralded by small arrivals from the earliest packings of the most forward growth; but it should be some little time yet before the presence of this new factor makes itself much felt financially, and meantime the terms of accommodation are generally unchanged in the open market as at the Presidency Bank.

COTTON.—There has been no return of the demand which characterized this market on the receipt of the American Agricultural Bureau Report last Friday. We may still call the feeling steady, however, and prices are unaltered; but there is hardly any business doing, the transactions reported to-day having been confined to a forward contract for a line of "Fully Good" Bengals for November delivery, at Rs. 199; and a parcel of old Nugger, which changed hands at Rs. 191 per candy.

With the exception of some 3¾ inches at Bellary, and ¾ of an inch at Hubli, no rain whatever had fallen over any portion of the Cotton area since the middle of last week to the date of the official telegrams made known to-day. The plants were slightly damaged at Bellary by the excessive rain, the fall having been about six inches above the yearly average; but at Hubli the crop prospects were generally good. The news from the Bengal, Oomrawuttee, Broach, and Dhollera circles is entirely favourable, excepting that early arrivals of Khangaum which had commenced, will show black leaf; but in the other districts of the Oomra circle the plants continued to flourish, and picking had partially begun at Oomrawuttee itself, at Barsee, and at Dhulia. The Broach crop is reported to be excellent; and in all the Dhollera districts the Cotton crop was flourishing, the plants being in flower at Wadwan and Virumgaum.

WHEAT.—A firm feeling continues to prevail in this market, but we can report no increase in the already small volume of business passing; prices, however, are quiet unaltered for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—A quarter tone has been noticeable both in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*; but the few transactions which have transpired have been upon the basis of previous rates, and we call the market generally unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	285	bales.
Wheat	17,289	cwt.
Linseed	2,253	„
Rapeseed	2,529	„
Gingelly	679	„
Castor Seed	1,088	„

FREIGHTS have been decidedly quiet to-day, and no fresh business of importance has transpired; but previous quotations are still named both for U. K. and Continental ports.

EXCHANGE has been very firm all day at Saturday's closing rates for Bank remittance; and in Credits we quote an advance of 1-32d. thereon this evening. A moderate amount of Private Papers was placed at 1s. 4 21-32d. for three months' sight Credits, for this month's and March delivery, but the rate for either time became very doubtful, and was available for ready Bills in one direction only while it lasted. We also hear of moderate business having been done in the Bank media of remittance, and, at closing, Telegraphic could be had for November transfer onwards at 1s. 4 7-16d. We quote ready.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 7-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 13-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 17-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 11-16d.	„
Francs do.	1·75⅞.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened this morning with a strong feeling in anticipation of a larger increase in the Presidency Bank's cash balance than was disclosed when the statement came out; and in the earlier part of the day 99½ was quoted for Fours for cash, 99 5-16 for the next account, and 99 1-16 for the November settlement. Eventually rates settled down to 99 5-16, 99⅛, and 98 13-16 in the three positions, respectively; but before closing 1-16 per cent. higher was named, a considerable amount of business having been booked during the day, 102⅜ is now the annual quotation for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES.—Spinning scrip has been irregular today, but that which is most in favour with buyers has been enquired for at latter rates. No fresh business has transpired in Press shares. In miscellaneous, Bombay-Burma Trading, and Treacher and Co. are enquired for at our quotations. Bank of Bombay shares are firmer at Rs. 975 per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 12th Oct., as compared with the statement of the 5th Oct. 1889:—

	Oct. 5. Rs.	Oct 12. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	29,50,000	29,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	52,78,426	56 13 144
Do. do. at Branches	28,79,150	29,04,186
Other Deposits	2,76,07,851	2,63,11,607
Post Bills	7,544	7,108
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,37,965	7,78,630
Rs.	4,92,60,939	4,85,64,675
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	64,46,504	64,96,129
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise.	24,83,131	24,13,624
Loans on Security of do	63,11,972	49,34,568
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,461	2,970
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,31,10,986	1,40,31,430
Stamps, &c.	17,350	17,370
Dead Stock Rs. 6,08,586 Amt. applied in reduction 2,85 000	3,23,586	3,23,586
Bullion	....	
Cash Balances with Correspondents	7,01,028	7,67,095
Cash and Currency Notes	1,98,62 921	1,95,77,903
Rs.	4,92,60,939	4,85,64,675

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 14.—Pressure has increased in North-Eastern India, and decreased in other districts. Changes are small except in Sind and on the Coromandel Coast districts. There is a depression in the south-west of the Bay, and the Coromandel Coast had intensified slightly, and pressure is now one-tenth inch below normal. Strong winds are blowing at Colombo, and winds are rapidly increasing along the Coromandel Coast stations. Weather is now squally, and perhaps stormy off the Coromandel Coast. This depression is determining to be the commencement of the north-east monsoon along the Madras Coast. Moderate rain has fallen in Madras during the past day. Madura, Negapatam, and Madras report over one inch of rain. Weather also is slightly unsettled off Malabar, and several thunderstorms are reported. Calcutta has received four, Trevandrum two, Colombo, Mangalore, and Cochin one inch of rain. Weather is disturbed in Southern India and adjacent seas, more especially off the Coromandel Coast, where the weather is squally. Conditions permit, however, rather to the ordinary commencement of the north-east monsoon than to the formation of severe cyclonic storms.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

GARTON—Sept 20 at Nottingham, wife of Col W H Garton, H M's Bengal Staff Corps (Retired List), son.

INGLIS—Sept 21, at South Norwood, wife of Capt E Inglis, Bombay Staff Corps, daughter.

RINGER—Sept 18, at Portman-square, wife of Deputy Surg-Gen T Ringer, late Bengal Army, daughter.

WYER—September 24, at 2 Riversdale Road, Aigburth, Liverpool, the wife of M. R. Wyer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COOKE—PADWICK—Sept 19. at St Matthew's Church, Redhill, Arthur Henry, son of late Col A H Cooke (Coke), Madras Staff Corps, to Marian Alice Secker, daughter of late William Frederick Padwick, of Redhill.

COY—GOULD—Sept 21, at Tennyson-street Chapel, Nottingham, Joseph Pendergast Coy, P W D, Bengal, to Kate E a, daughter of Joseph Gould, Stratford House, Nottingham.

POWELL—POWELL—Sept 18, at Sandford Church, Dublin, Rev J K Powell, M A. Curate designate of Kempston, Bedfordshire, to Ellen Martha, daughter of late William Robert Powell, B A C E, East Indian Railway.

SMART—ROSS—Sept 21, at St Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, Frederick B Smart, of Walton-on-Thames, to Annie Barclay Ross, daughter of Charles Ross, of Calcutta, India.

THOMSON—ORD—September 19, at St. George's, Hanover square, by the Rev. Philip Bainbrigge, M A. vicar of St. Thomas', Regent street, assisted by the Rev. Dr. King-Brown, D. D. Master of Charterhouse, Campbell Thomson, M. I. C. E., Executive Engineer, Oodeypore, to Jane Christine, third daughter of the William Miller Ord, M. D., of 37 Upper Brook Street, Grosvenor square.

THOMSON—ORD—Sept 19, at St George's, Hanover-square, Campbell Thomson, C E, of Oodeypore, Rajputana, India, to Jane Christine, daughter of Wm M Ord, M D, Grosvenor square, London.

WILSON—WILSON—Sept 26, at St Mathias' Church, Earl's-court, by the Rev William Smale, Vicar of St Philip's, Kensington, William George, eldest son of the late William Wilson, of Pilton, Queensland, to Georgeanna Margaret, daughter of Thomas Watkins Wilson, M D, H M's Indian Medical Service, Bengal, retired.

DEATHS.

FOSTER—Sept 25, at Chichester, Jean Maddocks, widow of Thos Foster, of Portsmouth, and only daughter of late Capt D Meadows, H E I C S, 87.

FOX—Sept 22, at Ardmore Lodge, Edderton, N B, George Fox, of Hove, Brighton, late of Calcutta, 44.

FOULERTON—Sept 23, at Aberdeen, Maj-Gen T Foulerton, late of Her Majesty's Indian Army, Bombay Presidency, 82.

HODGSON—Sept 21, at Upper Norwood, William Hodgson, Madras Civil Service retired, son of late Maj-Gen C Hodgson, Bengal Artillery, 68.

HOME—Sept 18, at Brighton, Frances Sophia, widow of late Maj-Gen R Home, Bengal Army, 83.

IRWIN—Sept 18, at Bray, co Wicklow, Maj-Gen W B Irwin, Bengal retired.

THORNTON—Sept 15, at Brighton, John Thornton, of Onslow-gardens, S W, late H E I C S, and Secretary to Government N W P, 80.

WINTLE—Sept 24, at Lyss, Frances, widow of late Maj-Gen E Wintle, late H E I C S, 82.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WALSH—October 12, James Walsh, of 103 Frere Road, Fort, and of Rath, Co. Kilkenny, Ireland, aged 52 years, R. I. P. (London and Irish paper, please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

DEATH.

McGOWAN—October 7, at Mussoorie, J S McGowan, late of the Customs Department, aged 69 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1889.

THE abominable nuisance created annually during the monsoon, and in the months immediately following the end of the rains, by the overflowing of the town sewage on the Byculla Flats, is nothing new. It has existed ever since Bombay became a largely-populated town; it will exist as long as the drainage system decided upon when Sir Richard Temple was Governor is left incomplete. The subject has been so often discussed, literally *usque ad nauseam*, that it might have been imagined that every inhabitant of the city knew by heart the reasons why every monsoon must continue to pour all—or a great part—of the filth of the city on to the Flats, there to stay after the storm-waters subside or are drawn off, and after putrefying in the hot sun disappear until a new monsoon comes round to complete the process. At the last meeting of the Corporation the subject was brought up for still another discussion, and the Corporation having heard all over again what it had often heard before, decided once again to request the Municipal Commissioner to report what steps should be taken to abate the nuisance. The steps that are to be taken are well-known; they have been set forth time and again in printer's ink. Why the steps decided on are deferred is the only question of any practical import, and that question was not put to the Corporation by the mover of the resolution, though it was more than hinted at by the Municipal Commissioner in the course of explanations which he gave to the Corporation. The facts are as simple as A. B. C. Bombay has been for years past provided with a system—tolerably complete—of capacious flat-bottommed old-fashioned sewers, admirably adapted to take off the storm-waters, and into them a considerable portion of the sewage of the city found its way. During the eight months of the dry season the sewage lay in the sewers, which became elongated cesspools. When the monsoon set in these sewers were flooded, and the lower part of the native town and the Byculla Flats were deluged with the foul contents. This intolerable danger to public health was a subject of long and anxious consideration, and eventually it was decided to construct a system of small ovoid sewers of the modern pattern to take off the sullage water and the sewage without allowing either to get into the old storm-water drains. This scheme was worked out by a committee appointed by the Government approved by his Excellency Sir Richard Temple in Council, and was adopted by the Corporation. It was an essential part of the plan that the whole of the sullage and sewage should be kept out of the storm-water drains, and that the floods should be diverted into a great reservoir on the Flats through the open main drain, the lower parts of the city being raised and the water hitherto finding a temporary resting place in the streets to be conveyed to the reservoir. Unfortunately the Corporation was led by men who did not understand that they were making a complete mess of the business to postpone the construction of the new drainage works as a whole on the plausible plea that it would be desirable to see how the system would work in one section—Section A—of the city. The result has been that the twenty lakhs expended upon the partial construction for the new drainage works has failed to relieve the old storm-water drains of the bulk of the sullage and sewage, which still pours into them outside Section A. The immense flood of filth overflows from the main storm-drain into the reservoir which it befouls. When the tide is high—and the heaviest rain always fall at high tide—it is impossible to let the water flow out of the reservoir into the sea. If the new sewage system had been completed at once in its entirety, only pure rain water would fill the flat-bottom drains and overflow into the reservoir.

All this was fully explained to a Committee of the Corporation in 1884 in a memorandum given by the Commissioner Mr. Ollivant, on the authority of Mr. A. W. Forde, the Consulting Engineer, and Mr. Rienzi Walton, the Executive Engineer. It was explained that the reservoir was a work of necessity, unless the storm-waters were to be allowed to collect in the native town. But it was distinctly shown that while no fresh nuisance would be created by the reservoir, a great nuisance must necessarily be occasioned by the overflow of polluted water during the monsoon. This nuisance, it was stated, would be—as it has been—mitigated by the reservoir, but it could not be entirely removed until sewage is excluded from the old open main drain both in the monsoon and in the fair season. That it was distinctly set forth was one of the objects of the new sewage scheme, and it could not be attained until the scheme was carried out in its integrity. It was also pointed out that the open drain should convey only storm-water, which would flow into the reservoir harmlessly; but that the filthy sewage water which then as now finds its way into the old drains throughout the city are carried into the reservoir, and must continue to be so until the new system of sewers is completed. The old main drain had always overflowed its banks during the monsoon, and created an intolerable nuisance over the whole of the Flats. The construction of the reservoir has limited the area of the pollution, and has permitted a partial cleansing of the area overflowed at a suitable state of the tides. Mr. Forde in answer to a question whether the open main drain should be covered in stated that it was never intended to use that drain for anything but storm-water, and that to cover it up would be of no advantage. The one thing necessary is to keep sewage out, and carry it elsewhere by completing the new sewers.

The cost of covering in the main drain would come to over two lakhs. Of course if the Corparation resolve to delay the completion of the new sewers, and thus continue to pour sewage into the main drain it might be as well to expend two lakhs in order to lessen the abominable smell which now prevails, and must continue to prevail for a portion of every successive year until in the course of time the main drainage system is completed bit by bit. All the works contemplated in connection with the great drainage scheme might have been finished during the five years since the memorandum we have referred to was written; and in that case there would have been now no question of covering in the main drain at an expenditure of two lakhs, as a temporary expedient for mitigating an intolerable nuisance, the present existence of which is the direct result of an obdurate determination to do things by halves. The one essential for the abatement of the nuisance is to carry out once and for all the drainage scheme decided upon ten years ago—supplementing it with such additional works as the growth of the city has rendered necessary.

THE Secretary of State's despatch on the Public Service Commission Report has been sent to Lord Lansdowne. Our London correspondent writes:—"So far as I can learn, the only change which has actually been made, is that the age of candidates is to be raised to 23. As Sir John Gorst has said in the House of Commons, the other changes recommended require legislation. The India Office is afraid of the House of Commons, and so the changes suggested are not to be attempted yet. In view of the interest felt in the question, I should suppose the Government of India will publish Lord Cross's despatch, and not content themselves with merely announcing that the age is to be raised. My information indicates that nothing has been done for the Uncovenanted Services, in spite of Sir John Gorst's promise in the Uncovenanted debate. If the despatch really be as described to me, it is impossible to avoid commenting upon the ridiculous muss of which the great mountain of a Commission, after being in labour so long, has been delivered. The publication of the despatch, however, will clear up this and other points.

Truth is not omniscient, though it has acquired the useful knack of writing as if it knew everything. In the number to hand by yesterday's mail Mr. Labouchere thus contradicts us:—"There is no truth whatever in the statement, which has been going round the papers, that Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg were to have gone to India this winter, 'but at the last hour it was decided to postpone the trip.' There was no more idea of Princess Beatrice visiting India than of her starting on a trip to Patagonia." As a matter of fact the trip was fully decided upon. The Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg were to have come out in the cold weather, and the pleasure of welcoming them was eagerly looked forward to in high circles of Poona. But a telegram arrived which stated that the trip had been unavoidably postponed. We stated the fact the day the telegram was received in Poona. We never imagined that the Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg contemplated a visit to Patagonia.

OUR London correspondent writes:—"Sir Edward Bradford is busy preparing for his visit to the East with Prince Albert Victor. The Royal party will not leave England together. Sir Edward, accompanied by one of the equerries, will await the Prince at Ismailia, whither his Royal Highness will proceed direct from Athens after assisting at the marriage of his cousins."

CASES of gambling during the past year in Bombay have been less frequent than heretofore. They have not been hindered by any action of the Magistrate, for nearly every case was convicted; but the cases were trivial. What is gambling, is a question which has been of late much debated in England, and the better opinion seems to be that it is playing for stakes which the player cannot afford to lose. The cases in Bombay are mostly against persons who gamble in the street for an anna, or against boys who gamble for pies; and it can hardly be called gambling. They are really punishable as obstructions to traffic. Gambling in gaming-houses is also of a mild form, and it is indulged in as a holiday pastime and for purposes of amusement. The Englishman puts a five-pound note on a horse, and the native puts a shilling on a card; yet the five is permissible, and the other is a heinous crime. Whist is a scientific game, but there are persons who maintain that it is gaming. The Act may be of use in repressing gamblers and gambling hells which are the resort of the criminal classes, and where they have facilities in disposing of stolen goods; but when used for the breaking up of houses of recreation where a harmless pastime is indulged in on holidays, the Act should be used with discretion.

THE third volume of Blackie's Modern Cyclopædia has been issued by the publishers. It begins with Cone, and brings the work to the F.s as far as "Firbolgs" and Ferdusi. The Firbolgs were the original inhabitants of Ireland who were subdued by a kindred people from Scotland, who in their turn were subjugated by the Milesians from Spain, the ancestors of the present population. A notice of these early people of the West is followed by a brief account of the Persian epic poet, who in sixty thousand verses set forth the history of the Persian rulers from the beginning of the world down to the year 632, when the Mussulman conquest submerged that great Monarchy. Every conceivable subject, on which the man of reading can require information coming under C. or D. or F. from Cutch to a cutty stool, from consumption to the Fatimite dynasty,—is to be found within the covers of this well-printed volume. Some very useful pages are devoted to electricity and electric lighting, to dredging and draining. King David is not forgotten nor is the Marquis of Dalhousie, or Darwin, or Damiens, or Darius. Still though well nigh everything else is found in this well-illustrated and comprehensive Cyclopædia which is brought down to date, the reader will look in vain among the C.s for the Crawford Commission! Probably it will figure later on under the heading Poona. There is an excellent essay on the principle of evil which will interest the Parsees, who were the first to discern that it was co-evil and co-existent with good, of which it is the antithesis and complement.

SOME information for the use of the advocates of temperance is furnished in official papers just issued. The amount of liquor imported last year was more than double what it was in 1884, and the manufacture of ales in India is more than double the quantity imported. This is a somewhat startling statement, but made as it is on the strength of Government blue-books, there is no disputing it. The imported liquor alone was little less then two-and a-half million gallons. But Government is apparently pleased to think that the development in the last ten years is due to the importation of very light ales, Foreign and English, "which people may drink without serious apprehension of the consequences." The quantity manufactured was about the same as the quantity imported.

OWING to indisposition Lord Reay will not proceed to Mahableshwar direct, as anticipated, but spend the next few days at Ganeshkhind. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught are to leave Poona for Mahableshwar this morning.

DURING Prince Albert Victor's visit to Scotland says the *Yorkshire Chronicle*, he had a fall when springing from crag to crag with a stag in view. The Prince tried to get up, but was unsuccessful, and it was feared that one of his legs was broken. It was found, however, that the injury was no more than a severe sprain, but it was sufficient to keep his Royal Highness in confinement for three days, and when he passed through York a few days before the mail left, his leg was still bandaged, the effects of the fall not having thoroughly worn off.

LIEUT-COL. C. J. WALTER, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 8th Bengal Infantry, has permission to retire from the service on October 3 next.

THE Iron and Steel Institute has assembled this year in Paris at the rooms of the National Industry Encouragement Society, and its first sitting, held on Tuesday (24th ult.), under the presidency of Sir J. Kitson, was well attended. One of the papers read was forwarded by M. Schneider, of Creuzot, and M. Hersent, ex-president of the French Civil Engineers' Society, on the Channel bridge, and gave an elaborate account of the scheme. The route chosen as the line, stretching over the shallowest parts of the Channel and connecting the shores where closest to each other, commences at a point near Cape Gris Nez, passes over the Colbart and Varne banks, and terminates near Folkestone The proposed bridge would cost about £34,400,000.

THE *New York Herald* publishes a telegram from Washington stating that Mr. Tracey, Secretary for the Navy, will ask Congress to authorise the construction of ten additional steel cruisers for the United States navy.

THE King of the Belgians has caused his own thanks and those of his Government and people to be conveyed to the Emperor William for the donation of 10,000f., contributed by His Majesty to the fund for the relief of the sufferers from the Antwerp explosion.

PREPARATIONS for the fêtes in celebration of the approaching marriage of the Greek Crown Prince to Princess Sophie of Prussia, are now being acttively pushed forward in Athens. The Royal Palace, in which the German Emperor will stay, has been redecorated, and the repairs and decorations of the residence set apart for the other august guests of the King are also nearly completed. The work of embellishing the chief places and thoroughfares of the city has been commenced. Triumphal arches are rising on the principal squares, which, together with the leading streets, will be illuminated with the electric light. The Emperor's yacht Hohenzollern sails on the 25th inst. for Genoa, where the Empress and the bride are expected to embark for Athens on the 11th or 12th October. It will be met there by the cruiser corvette Irene, commanded by Prince Henry, the ironclads Kaiser, Deutschland, Preussen, and Friedrich der Grosse, and the despatch boat Wacht. The Emperor has expressed to the King of Greece a wish to visit the Peloponnesus, the excavations at Olympia, the Temple of Esculapius near Nauplia, and other places of interest; and the Greek Government has ordered the roads to be put in repair. The Emperor will be conveyed from his ship to the landing-place in the Piræus on board the handsome vessel which the first King of modern Greece, King Otto, was accustomed to use. King George is en route for Athens.

THE organ of the Emin Pasha Relief Committee marshals a number of self-complacent reasons against the credibility of the recent statement current at Brussels to the effect that Mr. Stanley is now rapidly approaching the Zanzibar coast, and that before taking leave of Emin Pasha he induced the latter to take service with the British East African Company for and on behalf of the Equatorial Province. The flutter which has been caused in the camp of the Emin Pasha Committee in Berlin by the statement referred to, is another proof if any were wanted, that the real object of Dr. Carl Peter's expedition was to compass what Mr. Stanley is already said to have achieved. About a month after he started into the interior, Dr. Peters was still stuck fast at some point only about six days' journey from the coast in a hopeless state of disorganisation.

MANY people will, no doubt, be surprised to hear remarks *Industries*, that several forms of Indian manufacture, effected by means of the most ancient forms of tools and instruments, are still being largely carried out in India, in the face of that great substitute for manual labour—modern machinery. There are in Bombay two very large dyeing concerns. One, the Bombay Dye Works Company, a private firm, has been a most successful establishment; and the other, the Clydesdale, a limited company, is almost as large, but has been less successful in the matter of profits. These concerns have almost a monopoly of machine-dyeing, and should, therefore, one would think, be most remunerative investments, being able to produce dyed yarns at a much less cost than those imported; but this is not so, as they suffer greatly from the native workers, who do the work in their own chawls (huts), and consider a profit of 8d. a day as satisfactory. In twine-making and flock-cleaning the native artisan holds a large share of the trade, and in embroidery he monopolises the whole. In shoe-making the artisans are legion, 90 per cent. of the shoes sold being of native production. For 6s. one can buy a pair of shoes which in appearance, and also in wear, are quite equal to those imported and sold at from 12s. to 18s. in European shops. In laundry work, washing and dressing are entirely in the hands of the native *dobbie*. Every family has its dobbie, to whom they pay generally about ten rupees per month. Laundries properly equipped on the English system have from time to time been commenced, but these in every instance have gone down before the native competitor. It is only in the large manufactures of iron, wool, silk, cotton, &c., that the native operator has been ousted, for where with his labour he could only realise about six rupees per month, he can now obtain in the mills from ten rupees to fifteen rupees per month. In connection with Indian mills, it is noteworthy that in the one process of reeling only is female labour employed.

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE CZAR'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.

The Czar yesterday reviewed the regiment of which he is Honorary Colonel subsequently lunching with officers.

The Emperors exchanged toasts, and the Kaiser in a complimentary speech referred to the occasions when the Russian and German soldiers fought together.

The Czar's speech was merely a formal acknowledgment of the compliment paid him and a proposal of the Kaiser's health.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON THE CZAR'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The St. Petersburg official journal, commenting on the Czar's visit to Germany, points out that cordial relations between Germany and Russia will materially contribute towards the maintenance of the peace of Europe and the prosperity of the people of the two nations.

THE CZAR'S DEPARTURE.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.

The Czar took his departure from Berlin this afternoon.

PRINCE DOLGORUKOW LEAVES BELGRADE.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Prince Dolgorukow, fearing a forcible expulsion, fled from Belgrade yesterday.

GENERAL GRENFELL AND THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

General Grenfell, speaking at the Swansea on Saturday evening, eulogised the Egyptian soldiers. He was proud of his service with them, he said. They had fought with dash and vigour beyond all praise.

THE CRONIN TRIAL.

DISAPPEARANCE OF IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

A Chicago telegram announces that a batch of documents essential to the prosecution in the Cronin case has been stolen from the State Attorney's office.

THE CONDITION OF CRETE.

CHAKIR PASHA DEMANDS HIS RECALL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 13.

Chakir Pasha, still in Crete, has written demanding his recall, and stating that the reports of disturbances and outrages are exaggerated and many altogether untrue.

He further states that his presence there is no longer necessary.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CZAR IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.

The Czar paid a visit to the late Emperor Frederick's tomb, upon which he placed a wreath. His Imperial Majesty then lunched with the officers of the Alexander Regiment, on which occasion Emperor William drank the toast of the Russian Army.

THE CZAR LEAVES BERLIN.

The Czar left Berlin this afternoon on a visit to Grand Duke Mecklenburg Ludwiglust, after bidding a most cordial farewell to Emperor William.

PREPARATIONS FOR A ROYAL WEDDING.

ATHENS, Oct. 13.

Great preparations are being made here for the Duke of Sparta's wedding, which is fixed to take place on the 27th instant. Numerous members of different Europeans Royal families are expected to be present at the ceremonial.

THE SITUATION IN CRETE.

CRETE, Oct. 13.

It is reported from Crete that a skirmish has taken place between the Turks and the insurgents at Sphakia.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 14.

The Official Secret Act and the Mamlatdars Indemnity Bill will probably be passed on Thurs day next. The opportunity will be taken on tha occasion to give further expression to the views o the Government of India upon the Mamlatda question in its last strange phase. The views o the Government of Bombay, as a body on the subject, have not yet reached Simla.

The Central Provinces Land Revenue and Tenancy Bills will be passed before the end of the Simla Season.

The Municipality and Village Sanitation Act, which are not urgent measures, may be left over until the Legislative Council reassembles in Calcutta in the first week in December.

ARMY MOBILISATION COMMITTEE.

The Army Mobilisation Committee have now under consideration the question of providing a full supply of medical officers whenever mobilisation may be ordered. It may be found necessary to draw upon those in Civil employ, who form the only reserve of Surgeons in India.

A CORRECTION.

The unfortunate officer, who was shot dead by a Pathan freebooter near Chaman, was Lieutenant Harris, Royal Engineers, and not Conductor Norris, as stated in yesterday's telegram.

COLLAPSE OF A CALCUTTA FIRM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 14.

A big firm of Messrs. Leo Zander and Company have failed here.

THE MADRAS RIOT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 14.

It was expected that the 145 persons who were charged with rioting would be put on trial to-day; but the charge-sheets are not yet ready.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, Oct. 14.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Brindisi (extra) arrived here this morning from Bombay.

COLOMBO, Oct. 14.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Coromandel arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

Mail steamer Arcadia from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1½
8¼ " "	6 4
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4⅛d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	86¾
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67⅛
4½ per cent. "	70
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	42⅝d.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The cool almost wintry weather that came upon us so suddenly a week or two ago has caused a general flight of the migratory birds to more genial climes, and is bringing back in crowds the faithful Lords and Commons, who, in the attractions of the Continent, sought rest from the arduous labours of the past Session. In a walk yesterday from Charing Cross through Pall Mall to Hyde Park Corner (somewhat changed in appearance by the widening of the entrance to Constitution Hill, no longer, thanks to Mr. Labouchere, closed to vehicles owned by the unprivileged many) I met more Members of Parliament than I had previously seen during the whole of the earlier part of the recess. Most of them, it may possibly interest some of your readers to know, looked exceedingly fit and eager for the coming fray. I could not help being particularly struck with the changed appearance of Professor Stuart, who seemed quite ten years younger than when I saw him a few days before the prorogation. Although the mantle of Mr. Fawcett has not fallen upon Professor Stuart's shoulders as his too zealous friends would wish us to believe, and there are some who think that the somewhat coarse description given of him by a still more distinguished Professor, that the member for the enlightened Shoreditchers is a "silly creature," was not as devoid of accuracy as of good taste, no one can deny that he is a prodigious worker. His may be a case of misdirected energy but, if Professor Stuart happens to be in the House of Commons, when the time comes, as the stalwarts say, it is bound to come before very long for the payment of members, he, at all events, will have earned his money. His admirers are trying to run him in for the vacant Deputy Chairmanship of the London County Council, and if despite of the fact that he has no special qualifications for the post except that of being in complete political sympathy with the majority, the attempt should succeed. Professor Stuart will be able to turn up his nose at the pittance that a salaried M.P. would receive. If he accept the post it will be, as he told me yesterday, solely to advance the programme intended to ensure the better social condition of a multitude of Londoners.

Apropos of the London County Council some stir has been created by the revival of the rumour that Lord Rosebery was determined at the earliest moment, that is in November, to sever his connexion with a body that makes great demands on his time, and is inclined to proceed to greater lengths than even so thorough-going a Liberal as the ex-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs can approve. There were reasons why at starting a man of broad views, distinguished social positions, and high character should be chosen to preside over the London Parliament, but Lord Rosebery at ordinary times could not be considered an ideal chairman of a purely Metropolitan institution. He has great gifts, but they are hardly such as fits him to make a highly successful chairman. The most fervent disciple of Mr. Gladstone would not contend that the G. O. M. would shine so conspicuously as Speaker of the House of Commons as he does as one of the leaders of that assembly, and it is no disparagement to Lord Rosebery if, as some of his brother Councillors tell me, that he does not look so happy or show to so much advantage in the Presidential chair as he does on the benches of the House of Lords. If the truth must be told his lordship gives one the impression that—well the work is somewhat beneath him. And so it is. It could be, and in course of time will be, equally well performed by a man of far inferior talents. The latest news is that Lord Rosebery has abandoned his intention of declining to accept reappointment, but I doubt if, so far as the bulk of the Councillors are concerned, his retirement would be regarded by them as an unmixed evil. It would suit the book of their constituencies if not their own, if by any chance, Professor Stuart were to become chairman of the Council instead of Lord Rosebery. There are those who affirm that the Professor's recent speech at the National Liberal Club, unfolding an elaborate and ambitious scheme of London reform, was a distinct bid for the reversion to the chairmanship. This might not have been easy of attainment if poor Mr. Firth had lived. With Professor Stuart as chairman and Mr. Firth as deputy chairman it would verily have been a case of the Two Kings of Brentford. Now that Mr. Firth is no longer here, one considerable impediment to Professor Stuart "bossing" the London County Council has been removed. If he accepts the post it will be on condition that he is to be chairman on the first vacancy.

Although, as I have said, M.P.'s are trooping back from the pleasure resorts, and one or two reconnaissances have been made by the hostile parties, notably that of Mr. Chamberlain last week and that of Mr. Gladstone a few days ago, the autumn campaign, properly speaking, will not commence until the great gathering of the Caucus in Manchester, when the Liberal leader may possibly think it desirable to notice Mr. Courtney's recent speeches in Cornwall. The Chairman of Committees is nothing if not original, and while his political friends denounced Mr. Gladstone's scheme of Home Rule, because it proposed to take the Irish members away from the House of Commons, Mr. Courtney now falls foul of the Liberal chief because the famous 24th clause has been abandoned. Mr. Courtney complains that Mr. Gladstone has mistaken the opinions of Mr. Stead of the *Pall Mall Gazette* for the "judgment of the nation," and perhaps the member for the Bodmin division of Cornwall is not very far wrong. Still one would hardly expect a prominent Unionist to make this the principal ground or one of the principal grounds of his objection to Home Rule. It is much more natural that "serious followers" of Mr. Gladstone—it is to be hoped that the prophet of Northumberland-street appreciates the implied compliment—should be distressed and disappointed at the change. Professor Freeman, an ardent Home Ruler of the orthodox kind, appears to have said, "I cannot understand taking up all of a sudden a new plan, which if it is to be carried out must involve not merely the separation of Ireland with a Parliament of its own and the separation of Scotland and Wales with Parliaments of their own; but also the cutting up of England itself into three or four divisions, each with a Parliament of its own, because if that were not to happen if you had only England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland with their separate Parliaments, the English representation in the common Parliament would entirely overbalance the rest." Mr. Courtney eagerly adopts the language of Professor Freeman, and rather than do any thing that might tend to restore our old friend the Heptarchy, would prefer to make Ireland "a colony quite apart from us." He evidently does not agree with Cardinal Newman, who observes in one of his works that if the people of England woke up some morning to find that they were under a heptarchic form of Government, it would not make the slightest difference. Meanwhile if the effect of granting Home Rule to Ireland will be to set up local Parliaments in Edinburgh and Carnarvon, the followers of Mr. Parnell, doubtless for reasons of their own, are not too anxious to encourage this idea.

To those who are behind the scenes the proceedings of the Scottish Home Rule Association in Dundee two days ago are instructive. Attention was called to the fact that on the occasion of the visit to Edinburgh of Mr. Parnell to receive the freedom of that city, the executive committee of the association refused to present him with an address. The official explanation of this singular line of action is that the Scottish Home Rule Association is not, strictly speaking, a party organization, and that "there were certain special circumstances connected with the presentation of the freedom of Edinburgh to Mr. Parnell, which made it a very complicated question indeed." The real reason I take it to be was that the executive committee rather wished to show Mr. Parnell and his followers how much their boycott of Scottish Home Rule was resented north of the Tweed. I see that there is in some quarters a disposition to ignore the movement in Scotland or to ridicule it. Certainly it has not yet attained formidable proportions, but it is to be observed that all the Liberal candidates who come forward for vacant seats in Scotland adopt the Home Rule ticket, and it has now been decided to make the demand for a separate Parliament a test question in elections. Mr. Gladstone declines to be drawn into an expression of absolute approval of the new agitation, though his letter to the Secretary of the Scottish Home Rule Association a week ago was what is regarded as "sympathetic." Dr. Clark, M.P., and his friends console themselves with the reflection that they have only to wait until there is a large majority of Scottish members in favour of Home Rule for Mr. Gladstone to declare himself on their side. As Dr. Clark somewhat cruelly pointed out, so recently as 1880, when he fought Westminster. Mr. John Morley even was "strongly opposed to Home Rule for Ireland." When he was asked if he would vote for an inquiry into the question, he said he would not do so, because that might lead his questioner to think that it was possible that the question of Home Rule would even be inquired into.

Mr. Balfour's disclaimer, prompted, no doubt, by electioneering necessities, of his intention to establish and endow a Roman Catholic University for Ireland, has been the most surprising event of the week. Replying to the Hon. Secretary of the Scottish Protestant Alliance, the Chief Secretary says, "That though I desire to take steps to promote the higher University education of the Roman Catholic population the foundation and endowment of a University for that purpose has so far as I am concerned never been in contemplation, and is not in my opinion necessary." This denial, which gave Mr. Gladstone some good material for his speech at Hawarden has been received with mixed feelings; but on the whole both parties are glad that Mr. Balfour has retrieved his "bad start," as Mr. Courtney styles it, the Unionists because they saw that their ultra-Protestant allies were not unlikely to revolt, and the Gladstonians because they feared a still more serious split between the Irish Nationalists and the English Non-Conformists, who still form the backbone of the Liberal party.

As I finished the above paragraph a telegram was handed to me containing the result of the Sleaford election. The result is exactly that of 1885 with this difference—Mr. Chaplin has a majority larger by seven only. In 1885, his majority was 1301; yesterday it was 1308. Both candidates, curiously enough, polled nearly the same reduced number of votes. Mr. Chaplin had 375 fewer than four years ago; Mr. Otter 352 less than Mr. Charles Sharpe obtained when he fought Mr. Chaplin. The formula, "As in 1885," which the Liberals have adopted to signify whether they are likely at the next general election to sweep the country, is, in this instance, found to be satisfactory. In 1886, so strong was Mr. Chaplin felt to be, that no contest took place in the Sleaford Division. Both parties will find much encouragement in this election. The Tories will be delighted at having got their man in with so good a majority; the Liberals will say, "It is enough. We are as we were in 1885, and that means a majority for Mr. Gladstone approaching 150." As both winners and losers are satisfied what a happy thing the contest has proved! In my humble opinion, Mr. Otter having done so well in a constituency which had been utterly neglected by the Liberals, Dr. Aubrey, who is thoroughly educating, by meetings in every village, the adjoining constituency of Horncastle, ought, at the general election, to beat Mr. Edward Stanhope, the Secretary of War.

The newspaper press of England is, in regard to a Parliamentary candidate, what the Great Book of Remembrance was, in old-time theology, to fearful Christians. Every word that is spoken is recorded, and stands in judgment against the speaker. Mr. Purvis, the Unionist candidate for Peterborough, must sorely lament that a shorthand writer was so industriously on his track when he was a Liberal candidate in 1885. Four years ago Mr. Purvis's denunciations of the Tories, to whom he now looks for support, was full-flavoured and furious. At a place called Upton, a farmer wished to ask a question and did not wait, as he should have done, until one speaker had finished: instead he interjected the query into the middle of a sentence. Mr. Purvis was "put out" in more senses than one. He turned angrily upon his interrupter and shouted, "This man is an example of the Tories who want to keep you down—a vulgar rascal. Get away from me; get away. I would not touch you with the tongs. It is quite enough to smell you." A gentlemanly and discreet candidate is Mr. Purvis, is he not? On another occasion he had declared that "a Tory is a man who is very often so well off that he does not desire any change, or else he is an individual who is more or less in possession of some thing he has not earned. If you do not desire more food, more clothing, better housing, more independence, more enlightenment, if you do not wish your children to be better educated, then vote for the Tory." Poor Tom Hood was writing for politics as well as for Christianity, when he said:—

> "Alas for the rarity
> Of Christian charity,
> Under the sun."

Mr. Purvis, with his coat turned, is a most uncomfortable man. His oratory is as diffident now as before it was diffuse.

Very much interest was taken in the French elections throughout the country. The papers on Monday morning were scanned with great eagerness, and much satisfaction was felt at what was then clear, namely, that General Boulanger had not carried everything before him. The satisfaction was deepened, as later on, it became more and more clear that the Boulangists of all shades had, considering their previous boasting, sustained a crushing defeat. Boulanger himself keeps as brave a front as he can, declaring that one battle does not necessarily decide the fate of a campaign, and that he still is certain to win. If the General's prophecy is to be realised then the Government will have to blunder in a way that not even a French Government can blunder. Everywhere it is considered that the result of the elections makes for peace. But while that may be the case, the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck are proceeding with increased armaments, the extent of which no man can foretell. Germany, it seems, is proving the truth of the saying that some men do not know when to leave well alone. One day the re-action will set in, and the young Emperor will find it as hard to keep his Empire together as his father and grandfather found it a serious task to preserve it from the enemy.

The troubles in Crete and Armenia are still a cloud no bigger than a man's hand: how soon the cloud may grow into a great storm no one can positively tell, but there is much fear that the date is not far distant. So far as England is concerned the future is regarded with more indifference than is wise. In this connection, however, I may state that it is asserted, on good authority, so alarmed was Lord Salisbury at the danger which would have been created had the Boulangists succeeded in their endeavour to capture the constituencies that he would, in such event, have left France for England at once.

The development of the Liverpool cotton corner is being watched with eager interest, and as you will see the papers are devoting a good deal of their space to the subject. I must apologise to the Corner King for describing him last week as a Dutch Jew. My authority was the *Times* which has to publish a letter or a portion of a letter from Mr. W. Steenstrand, in the course of which he declares that he has not a drop of Hebrew blood in his veins. At the same time he intimates that he should not be ashamed of the fact if he were a Jew. "Was not," he writes, "our Master a Jew? What are the proudest and eldest *(sic)* families in Europe but of mushroom growth as compared with the humblest Jew, whose progenitor was Abraham, and who from him can trace his descent direct to Adam? Further, is not the Hebrew race a living evidence if such were needed, of the truth of the Bible?" I hear that Mr. Steenstrand, previous to the formation of the salt union, in the ultimate success of which he apparently did not believe, was very largely interested in the salt industry of Cheshire. The gentleman's reference to "Our Master" compels one to remark that the Master in question would never have had anything to do with a "cotton corner," but would have stigmatized the "cornerers" in language stronger than that which he used of scribes and Pharisees. Already much misery has been caused by the "corner."

Lord Dufferin's speech at Belfast yesterday week has fallen a little flat: there was too much of a Home Rule flavour about it to please the London papers. One daily paper, commenting upon it, declares Mr. Munro-Ferguson has already infused some of his ardent Home Rule ideas into the mind of his renowned and distinguished father-in-law.

THE BELGAUM WEEK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 10.

The earlier part of last week was as opportune as one could desire for a "week," but Saturday dawned gloomy, and very heavy rain fell towards evening. Monday kept pretty fair. Tuesday morning the Belgaum world was wrapped in mist, the day intensely hot, and by half-past three the rain did rain! The races began at four o'clock in spite of wind and weather, and right through the afternoon the most brilliant efforts were damped literally, and the last race ended veritably in thunder, lightning, and a heavy downpour. Yesterday was fine till evening about five. The heavens opened with a vengeance—quite a storm was recorded. To-day is showery and hot. And what it will be at four—the second races are then to take place—one can just imagine! Monday began with badminton matches at 8 a. m. I have telegraphed you the results. "Belgaum" did not represent itself, though its prowess was to have been exhibited. The reason why, I cannot tell. Perhaps the intended players can. Cricket at 11—The Officers S. L. I. against "The World." A wide challenge, and sad to relate Belgaum (Officers S. L. I.) were beaten. A word in their behalf must be spoken all the same. They could just muster 11 officers, and in this number all were undoubtedly not good cricketers, so that the good men were greatly handicapped. To describe a cricket match is quite beyond my ability, and I must just offer you the results of the game, and no more.

OFFICERS S. L. I.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Lt L W Fox b Col Wodehouse	2	c Saunders b Rev H Lord	15
Lt E H Swayne b Major Saunders	19	c Wodehouse b Saunders	24
Lt H C Johnstone c Towers b Saunders	7	b Lord	2
Capt Napier c Ommaney b Saunders	15	b Wodehouse	13
Lt A B Fox, absent	0	run out	0
Lt Brocklehurst b Wodehouse	1	c Waddington b Lord	11
Lt Vallentin b Saunders	3	run out	0
Lt Donnelly b Wodehouse	12	c Lord b Saunders	7
Lt Platt c Cox b Wodehouse	1	run out	0
Lt Elger, not out	0	c Towers b Lord	5
Lt Shewell b Wodehouse	0	run out	0
Byes	2		3
Leg byes	2		
Total	64	Total	80

THE WORLD.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Genl Cox c Vallentin b Napier	22		
Mr Towers c Swayne b Napier	4		
Mr Ommanney c Johnstone b Fox	8	s Johnstone b Napier	14
Mr Waddington b Napier	4		
Rev H Lord, run out	19		
Mr Candy c Fox b Napier	6		
Mr Pinhey c Donnelly b Johnstone	0		
Col Wodehouse b Johnstone	10		
Major Saunders b Johnstone	2		
Col Gordon, D S O, c and b Fox	5		
Mr Down, not out	11	b Napier	13
Byes	1		
Leg byes	1		
Total	93	Total	27

The second innings of The World was not played out to the bitter end. The game was so clearly lost to the Officers S. L. I. that further demonstration was not required.

THE RACES.

Monday evening was devoted to a dinner and lotteries at the Club. The lotteries went:—

I.—Sawantwadi Plate.

	Rs.
Sunset	500
Jack-o'Lantern	90
Sutlej	60
The Judge	140

II.—The Belgaum Derby.

Heliotrope	525
Mint Master	190
Formosa	30
H. H. Aga Junghi Shah's Stables	50
Jack	5

III.—The Club Cup.

Sutlej	500
Miskin	90
Tomtit	70
Swift	125
Success	50

Tuesday.—If Belgaum made no show at badminton, our gallant General and Mr. L. W. Fox quite retrieved their country's or station's glory at the tennis. The match was Belgaum against The World—the World represented by the Rev. H. Lord—and the play on both sides was very good, Belgaum winning by three games to one.

The races on Tuesday were run, as I have said, under most adverse circumstances. Every detail had been carefully studied, and no contretemps occurred, except for the absence of the judge when the first race was run. Ergo, the race had to be gone over again at the close of the meeting, and so much rain had fallen that the ground was very difficult. The storm of thunder and lightning began just as this race was begun.

1st Race (which was really run last)—"The Pony Hurdles"—Rs. 199 from the fund. For all ponies, 13-3 and under; 13-3 to carry 11-7. 3lbs allowed for every ¼ inch and under. Winners of hurdle-races, to which Rs. 100 were added, to carry once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 1 stone extra. Ponies that had not won a hurdle-race to which Rs. 100 were added prior to the 1st May, 1889, allowed 7lbs, C-B's allowed 7lbs. Distance 1 mile over 5 flights.

Sir D. of Jamboti's c a p. Nasib 11st, Tuljiram	1
Mr Dale's g a p Greymorn, 11st, Mr De Lisle	2

Greymorn came down at the second last hurdle, and Nasib won easily, of course.

2nd Race.—"The Belgaum Derby"—Rs. 500. For all maiden Arabs. Weight for age raised 1 stone. Winners once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs extra. Maidens of the day allowed 4lbs. Distance 1 mile.

H H Aga Junghi Shah's g a gal Sweet William, 8st 13lbs	1
The Chief of Mudhol's b a h, Mintmaster, 10st, D Greenhalgh	2
H H Aga Junghi Shah's b a c, Narrow Escape, 9st 1lb, Mr. Locke	0
Major Evan's br a h Jack, 9st 10lbs, Tuljiram	0
Mr Farmer's c a c Formosa, 9st 6lbs, W Greenhalgh	0
Mr Dale's b a c Heliotrope, 9st 1lb, Capt Stisted	0

Time 1 min. 58 secs. Sweet William first, Mintmaster second, Narrow Escape third.

3rd Race.—"The Club Cup"—Rs. 500. For all maiden ponies, 13st 2lbs and under. Weight for class and inches. Winners once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs extra. Maidens of the day allowed 4lbs. Distance ½ mile.

Mr Farmer's c a p Swift, 9st 9lbs, W Greenhalgh	dead heat.
Mr S A W's b a p Miskin, 9st 5lbs, Mr Locke.	
H H A Junghi Shah's b a p Success, 9st 6lbs, D Greenhalgh	2
Mr Vallentin's c a p Sutlej, 9st 5lbs, Capt Stisted	0
Mr Kook's c a p Tomtit, 8st 8lbs, Wool	0

Time 55 secs. A good race. Swift and Miskin came in a dead heat. Success second.

4th Race.—"The Corinthian Stakes."—Rs. 400 for all horses. Weight for age and class raised 2 stone. Winners once 4 lbs, twice 7 lbs, oftener 10 lbs extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs; of the day allowed 10 lbs. Distance ¾ mile.

Mr Kook's f w m Magpie, 10st 11lbs	1
Mr Melton's b w g Moab, 11st 8lbs, Mr Locke	2
Mr Jones' b w g Darkie, 10st 1lb, owner	3

Time 1 min. 24 secs. Magpie first, Moab second, Darkie third. Magpie and Moab were neck and neck.

5th Race.—The Savantwadi Plate.—Rs. 300, presented by H H Sir Desai of Savantwadi. For all ponies 13-3 and under, the property of residents of the S M Country and Bellary. 13-3 to carry 11st. 7lb. 3lbs. allowed for every ¼ inch under 13-3. Winners 4, 7, and 10lbs. extra. Distance 5 furlongs.

Capt Stisted's c ap Jack o' Lantern, 11st 5lbs, Owner	1
Mr Vallentin's c a p Sutlej, 10st 9lbs, Mr Locke	2
Mr Macgregor's g a p Sunset, 10st 9lbs, Captain Pritchard	3
Mr Jones' b a p. The Judge, 9st 11lbs, Mr Wilkinson.	0

Time—1 min 13 secs. A very well run race. Jack-o'-Lantern first, Sutlej second, Sunset third.

ANNUAL FANCY DRESS BALL.

After the last race a universal rush to the tent was made, and carriages had to be made for in the pelting rain. There was a large attendance of residents and visitors. The Grand Stand for the first time in my experience had a boarded floor. Hitherto, bamboos covered with coir matting constituted the only flooring, and many used to be the fears expressed as to its safety. Totalisators and book-makers drove a roaring trade in spite of wind and weather. No very pretty toilettes appeared. Very probably King Economy urged his claims, and costumes unspoilable for the greater number by rain were in the majority. The Fancy Ball at the Club took place on Tuesday night. The decorations were very pretty, indeed; and as was remarked, the ball was "the best one ever had in Belgaum." The out-door arrangements were rather spoiled by the rain, which kept on till a late hour; but the wet weather by no means damped the ardour of the kaleidescopic-massed guests. A great number of "uniforms" were worn, instead of fancy-dress, but their effect in regard to colour was for the general good. I append a list as complete as I can get. If any are omitted the omission is certainly not intentional.

Mr Alexander	Pyreenean Guide
Mrs Alexander	18th Century
Capt Bush	Othello
Dr Bennett	Uniform
Mr Barnes	Babes in the Wood
Mr Hervey	Babes in the Wood
Genl Cox	Uniform
Col Cox SLI	Uniform
Miss Cox	Domino
Mr Candy	Rajah (Mahratta)
Dr Channer	Sailor
Miss Channer	Flower Girl
Miss Candy	19th Century
Mr Dawson	Jeames
Mrs Dawson	Fishwife
Mr Down	Sailor
Mrs Down	Galatea
Mr Dedish	Corsican Fisherman
Mr Donnelly, SLI	Uniform
Mr Davidson, MICE	19th Century
Mrs Davidson	Night
Major Evans, SLI	Uniform
Mrs Evans	Gitana
Major Elliot	Fox-hunter (Meath Hunt)
Mr Elger, SLI	Butcher
Mr Erck, 23rd W I	Uniform
Mr A B Fox, SLI	Domino
Col Gordon, DSO, 23rd WI	Uniform
Mrs Gordon	19th Century
Capt Georges, 23rd W I	The Wicked George
Mrs Georges	Domino Poudrée
Mr Gray, CS	Bombay Yacht Club
Dr Harris	Uniform
Mrs Harris	Watteau
Mr Johnstone, SLI	Jester
Rev H Lord	Evening Dress
Miss Little	Little Bopeep
Capt MacLaughlin	Uniform
Mr MacGregor	Evening Dress present day
Mrs MacGregor	Evening dress present day
Mr Murray	Yankee
Mrs Murray	
Miss MacTier	19th Century
Dr MacKee	Uniform
Miss Morris	Flower Girl
Mr Fairlie Muir, CS	18th Century
Mr Nugent	Night
Capt Napier	Shan
Mr Ommanney	Bombay Yacht Club
Mr Rinhey	Pooh Bah
Mrs Rinhey	Dresden China
Mrs Philips	Evening Dress
Miss Philips	Grace Darling
Capt Prichard	Uniform
Dr Pollen	Domino
Mrs Pollen	Domino
Mr Platt, SLI	Albanian
Mr Rich	Uniform
Capt Smith, SLI	Neapolitan Fisherman
Mr Smith	Domino
Capt Stisted, SLI	Uniform
Mr Shewell, SLI	French Cook
Col St John, 30th	Uniform
Mrs St John	19th Century
Miss St John	Red Riding Hood
Miss St John	19th Century
Mr Stewart, SLI	Mephistopheles
Mr Sheppard	Yokel
Mr Vallentin	Gentleman of the last Century
Mrs Vallentin	Magpie
Capt Wray	1st Bombay Lancers
Mrs Wray	Music
Col Wodehouse	Court Dress
Mr Waddington	Albanian
Mrs Woodward	Poudrée
Capt Welch	Officer of the time of Louis XIV
Mrs Welch	Reaper

Wednesday's cricket had to fall through. The ground was in such a state of moppiness. The lotteries on Wednesday night and the dinner at the club were well attended. The lotteries were as follows:—

WEDNESDAY'S LOTTERIES.

I.—Mudhol Plate.

	Rs.
Luksmee	0
Kinsley	45
Blue Stocking	5
Pioneer	200
Greymorn	55

II.—The Mahratta Cup.

	Rs.
Tomtit	30
Farmer's Stables	140
Success	50
Jack-o'-Lantern	45
Miskin	85

III.—Kurandwad Plate.

	Rs.
Mint Master	160
H. H. Aga Junghi Shah's Stables	55
Darn	20
Heliotrope	10
Viceroy	110

IV.—Polo Stakes.

Spurfowl	160
Caliph	70
Minting	40

ENGLISH NURSES FOR INDIAN LEPERS.

The Rev. W. Carlile, founder of the Church Army, writes to us:—"We in England are watching with much interest the progress of the Bill for the Segregation of Lepers in India, and we are anxious to help these poor sufferers as far as we have power to do so. We have had several applications from trained nurses, who are desirous of ministering to them, spiritually and physically, and we shall be glad to hear from you when there is any opening for such workers. Our mission-nurses, who work under the direction of the Church Army, give themselves to this two-fold work, and some of them, we believe, would be able to take the superintendence of female leper wards. We should be willing to help financially from a special leper fund placed under our charge.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S VISIT TO ADEN.

An Aden correspondent writes:—A meeting of the leading merchants of Aden was held on the 28th ult. at the camp residence of Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw. Mr. Dorabjee Dinshaw was called to the chair, and he in a few appropriate words explained the object of the meeting. Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee Rustomjee then dwelt on the advantages of the British raj, referring to the future, when His Highness Prince Albert Victor will in all likelihood have the chance of ruling over them, and showed the importance of their expressing their loyalty and devotion to the Throne on such an occasion. He proposed that a suitable address be presented to His Royal Highness on landing at Aden, and that a list be circulated amongst the merchants for subscriptions, out of which, after deducting necessary expenses for the address, the balance might be added to the funds of the Prince of Wales Charitable Dispensary, which was inaugurated to commemorate the Royal visit, some 14 years ago. Mr. Bomanjee S. Mehta seconded the proposal, which was carried unanimously. A committee was appointed, and after thanking Mr. Dorabjee Dinshaw, the meeting dispersed. The subscriptions have accumulated to over Rs 1,700.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, October 13.

10 p.m.	83·2

MONDAY, October 14.

6 a.m.	79·3
10 a.m.	84·4
2 p.m.	87·3
4 p.m.	85·1

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT MUSJID BUNDER.

An inquest was held by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, at the Victoria Terminus Station at 5-30 p.m. yesterday, respecting the death of Alfred Walsh, aged 17 years. Deceased was a ticket-collector in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, stationed at the Musjid Bunder Station. At about 11-25 a.m. (Bombay time) yesterday forenoon, as he was checking the tickets of passengers in an up-passenger train, he missed his footing and fell between the platform and the carriages. After the train had passed, the body was picked up, quite dead, and was found cut up from the right leg to the left shoulder, the spine being wholly broken. The deceased was one of three sons of a widow, residing at Byculla, and was the bread-winner of the family, his two younger brothers being students in St. Mary's College. As the deceased's mother was said to be not in very good circumstances, the railway authorities had very kindly ordered the funeral, which will take place this morning.

The following evidence was adduced before the Coroner:—Thomas Watson said: He was a ticket-collector in the G. I. P. Railway at the Musjid Bunder Station. Deceased was also a ticket-collector. His age was 17 years. He was on duty at that station yesterday. At 11-25 a.m. yesterday witness was on the up platform. A passenger train arrived at the station from Byculla, and he and the deceased and Miles went to the train to collect the tickets from the first and second-class passengers. After the tickets were all collected, the train started for the Victoria Terminus, and witness got into a second-class carriage while the train was in motion to collect a ticket from a passenger whom he had seen going into that carriage. As the train was going out of the station he saw the legs of somebody between the footboards and the platform about three carriages from him. He came with the train to the Victoria Terminus Station and telegraphed to the Musjid Bunder Station to know who the person was that he saw under the train and received a reply that it was the deceased, and that he was killed.

Pedro Fernandez, said: He was a cook in the service, of Mr. Johnson, who is employed in the Prince's Dock, and lived in his master's premises, which are opposite the Musjid Bunder Station. At 11-30 a.m. yesterday he was at the window of his cookroom in the third storey of the house, when he saw a train arrive at the station from Byculla. He saw the deceased collecting tickets from the passengers in that train. After a short time the train started, and while it was in motion, he saw him come down from a second-class carriage, and jump on the footboard of the next carriage and then on to the footboard of the next carriage. As he was doing so he lost his hold of the hand rail and fell between the platform and the carriage. The train dragged him to the end of the platform about 30 paces. Witness went there and saw his body. He was lying on the outer rail on his face with his head outside. He was dead and was bleeding from a large wound on the lower part of the body. There were no passengers in the carriage into which deceased tried to enter.

John William Papi, said: He was an apprentice in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parel. About 11-30 a.m. yesterday he was at the Musjid Bunder Station where he had gone to see a friend, when a train came into the station from Byculla. He saw the deceased seize the hand rail of a second-class carriage. Deceased was in the act of jumping into it, when witness turned round, and was going away. Witness looked round at the train going when he saw the deceased lying across the outer rail on his face. Witness told the station-master, and then went up to the deceased. He was dead and bleeding. He had a large wound on his left groin and lower part of his body. The jury upon the above evidence returned the following verdict unanimously:—"That the death of Alfred Walsh was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally run over by a railway train."

FIRE AT BYCULLA.

A Mahomedan named Shaik Chand Shaik Ebrahim, manufacturer of fireworks, had his shop, which is situated at Haines Road, Byculla, burnt down on Saturday last. The cause of the fire was not known at the time, and no alarm was raised until it had spread over a good part of the building. No sooner was the fire perceived, however, than intimation was sent to the different fire-brigade stations in the town. No time was lost in getting the engines to the scene of the fire, but the inflammable nature of the materials in the building defied all the efforts of the firemen to get the fire under. Within a very short time the house was enveloped in flame, and it was apparent that nothing could save it. The house adjoining was now observed to have caught fire, and the men who served the engines, had to direct their attention thither. As they had a fair start, it was not long before they had completely extinguished the flames, before it had time to do much damage. It was subsequently discovered that three workmen of Shaik Chand's were manufacturing rockets in the building that was burnt down, when one of the rockets exploded and ignited the other fireworks lying about. The men ran away without giving any alarm, they being doubtless afraid to do so owing to their master not having any licence to manufacture fireworks. The damage is estimated at Rs. 5,000.

THE GUJERAT COLLEGE.

The following subscriptions to the Gujerat College Fund have been paid into the Bank of Bombay:—

	Rs.
Peeroo Mahomed, Esq., and sons	250
Khimji Vullabhdas, Esq.	120
Haji Abdoolla, Esq	100
Jairajbhai Peerbhai, Esq	500
Byramji Jijibhoy, Esq., C.S.I.	1,000
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Kt	1,500
E. Foulton, Esq.	100
Dadabhai Moosabhai, Esq	1250
Sorabji S Bengalee, Esq	100
Thavarbhai Topan, Esq	150
Aishabai, wife of Jan Mahomed Joosub, Esq	150
Jan Mahomed Joosub, Esq.	100
Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit, Esq.	750
Vurjiwandas and Narotamdas Madhowdas, Esqs.	800
Chatoorbhooj Morarji, Esq.	1,200
Bhaishankar Nanabhai, Esq.	500

MILITARY NEWS.

Dep. Surg.-Genl. R. W. Meadows has been selected for the appointment of P. M. O. on the staff at Gibraltar.

Capt. S. G. Bird, Royal Dublin Fus., at present Adjutant of the 5th Batt., has been appointed Adjutant of the Volunteers in Ceylon.

Capt. C. Greenway, 1st Dorsetshire Regt., has been appointed Staff Captain of Military Police at Alexandria, in place of the late Lieut. W. G. Baker, Welsh Regt.

Col. Gorman, half-pay, R.A., has been appointed a colonel on the staff to command the Royal Artillery in the Cork District, in place of Col. Caine, promoted to Major-General.

The Khedive has requested the permission of Her Majesty to confer upon Lt.-Col. J. H. Wodehouse, R.A., the insignia of Grand Officer of the Medjidie for his services in the late campaign on the Nile.

Col. W. H. Noble, R.A., Superintendent of the Royal Gunpowder Factory at Waltham, is about to retire, and it is rumoured that the appointment is likely to be offered to Col. C. H. F. Ellis, R.A., a member of the Ordnance Committee.

On the close of the present relief season, the following regiments will have both their battalions on foreign service—viz., the Suffolk, Leicestershire, King's Own Scottish Borderers, Border, and Connaught Rangers; whilst the Welsh Regt. will have both its battalions at home.

Col. Sir B. Bromhead, Bart., C.B., who has been residing in London and Torquay, since his return to England after the Sikkim business, has, we are glad to say, been passed as medically fit, and is about to return to resume his command of the 32nd Punjab Pioneers. Sir Benjamin lost his right hand, not his arm, as stated in the papers.

The A Battery, R.H.A., stationed at Aldershot; the B Battery, at Woolwich; the C Battery, at Dorchester; and the H Battery, at Aldershot, were to embark on board the Serapis at Portsmouth on the 2nd inst. for service in India, arriving at Bombay on the 29th. ult. The two first will be stationed at Meerut, the C Battery at Umballa, and the H Battery at Sialkot.

Reference has been made several times lately to the case of Col. Sir Owen Burne, Member of the Council of the India Office, who now heads the list of Colonels on the Active List. Sir Owen Burne, we understand, will obtain promotion to the rank of Major-General on the occasion of the next vacancy on the Establishment of General Officers. There is no desire to question the valuable nature of the services he has rendered; but those of late years have scarcely been of a nature to justify his name being included in the Selection List, and he has, therefore, had to wait his turn for promotion in the ordinary course.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE OF A UNIONIST LECTURER.

ELOPED NOT CRONINISED.

The story of the disappearance of the Rev. A. F. Barfield, a Walsall congregational minister, who travelled as a lecturer in the Unionist cause, has assumed an entirely new complexion. A fortnight ago, it will be remembered, we reproduced the following news item, called from the *Times* of the 13th ult :—

The mysterious disappearance of the Rev. A F. Barfield, a Congregational minister of Walsall, who has shown great activity in the Unionist cause, has become a matter of great anxiety to his friends. About seven weeks ago Mr. Barfield went to London for the purpose of delivering political lectures in and about the City. For a month or five weeks he continued in the metropolis, and it is said that during that time he received an invitation to visit Ireland. It is not positively known whether he started to fulfil this engagement, but it is almost certain that he did. Nothing, however, has been heard of him for the past fortnight, and it is stated that the leaders of the Unionist movement know nothing of the invitation to visit Ireland. Under these circumstances, it is very widely believed that the invitation he received was not genuine. Some time ago Mr. Barfield was the recipient of threats of assassination, alleged to have been sent by Invincibles. As recently as the 4th of July he received the following letter, apparently written in a feminine hand :—

" Rev. Sir,—Though personally unknown to you, I have often heard you and admired you, and would do you good if I could. The warnings you have had are real and the rage of those who sent them is intense, because you are advertised to speak at Chasetown in July. Do let me beg of you not to go, evil will come of it if you do—the men who are engaged in this work swear they will stop the parsons if they cant any one else. Give up going—we may be ordered away in a few months—and then things may be well. I dare not tell you who I am—my life might pay the penalty—but I am sincere, and I know I want to save you, or the Dr. Cronin tragedy may be repeated in England."

The letter was ignored at the time in common with others received, but recent events give it a somewhat ugly significance. Mrs. Barfield has put the Scotland yard authorities in possession of the facts of this strange disappearance.

It is a pity so plausible a story should be so rudely shattered and so painfully as it is by the papers to hand by this mail. But it is alleged that he has eloped with Miss Bourne, a young lady, who is said to have set afloat stories about her impending marriage to a " French Count." The Birmingham newspapers have been investigating the matter, and here are some of the results :—

"GREAT EXPECTATIONS."

The *Birmingham Post* says :—According to Miss Bourne's statements, the Count was lord of palatial residences in France and other Continental countries owned a fine yacht, and was the possessor of an income of £30,000 a year. All this was to be hers to enjoy, with £1000 a year for her own exclusive personal use, but there were these conditions—.For one year she was to have liberty to visit her friends, but after marriage all communications with her family were to cease, and she was to travel with her husband for five years to acquire education and polish before being introduced to his high-born aristocratic relatives. Some believed all this, and some received it most doubtingly. The young lady's frequent absences from the town, sometimes for long periods, were explained to be in pursuance of the arrangement that she was to spend twelve months in visiting her friends, and no one seems to have taken any trouble to ascertain whether there was any truth in the romance-like story which she had put in circulation. After Mr. Barfield had left the town, and was supposed to be contemplating a tour in Ireland, letters arrived from her to a few friends, stating that the civil marriage between herself and the French nobleman had taken place in London, that they were starting for France for the marriage according to the rites of his Church—the Roman Catholic—and that " Renie" (her husband) desired her on his behalf to thank these selected friends for all their kindness to her, these being the last letters she would be allowed to send under the arrangement already named. One of these letters, it is stated, was addressed to the Rev. A. F. Barfield himself. Previous to this, however, the romance in which she was filling so important a part had, according to her account, developed and widened, " Renie's " father having died, leaving him a title and an additional fortune of £80,000 a year.

ABOUT MR. BARFIELD,

The Birmingham Gazette says :—Mr. Barfield, it says, came to Walsall 10 years ago, and at once took high rank as a popular preacher. He filled his church which is seated for about 1,000 ; he arranged a most attractive series of afternoon lectures ; he gained the friendship of ministers of all denominations, and commenced business as a lecturer on such a scale that in winter he had frequently a score of engagements within a month or so. Some two years ago, or a little more Mr Bourne, a retired restaurant keeper, of High-street, Walsall, married a second time and came to live at Birmingham. Miss Maggie Bourne declared her intentions to remain in Walsall, for family reasons and she took a room at the house of a friend (and one of her father's tenants) in Brace-street. Mr. Barfield was understood to have been appointed her guardian, and she frequently referred to herself as his ward. He visited her so frequently that rumours as to their exceeding affection were soon current, and neither took any trouble to contradict what gossip said. Mr. Barfield received a salary of £230, and made a good deal of money by lecturing and writing. His last quarter's salary and an account owing by the *Rural World* (the local organ of Chamberlain's Rural Labourers' League,) for articles supplied have not been drawn. Miss Bourne is supposed to have married a French count. If the young lady hadn't a reputation for romancing the story might be implicitly believed, and if she were not known as a girl fond of displaying her attractions her name might never have been linked with Mr. Barfield's. But Miss Bourne's imagination was always lively, and she has ever been fond of exercising her powers of fascination. If half what she told her friends is true, she has counted her swains by the score. For a twelvemonth she was engaged to Mr. Barfield, jun., an exceptionally clever pianiste. This was before she became so fond of the father ; whoever enjoyed her smiles enjoyed her romancing. One of her impromptu novelettes was to the effect that she had been married secretly to an actor named Trevelyan years ago. She left him because he was fickle, but, like a dutiful wife, took the first train to Huddersfield on receipt of a telegram announcing that he was very ill. When she entered his bedroom she found him hale and hearty and prompt in locking the door. Affairs took a melodramatic turn, the wife was to be constrained against her will ; but in the moment of need an actor, brave and manly, burst open the chamber door and rescued the lonely wife from the arms of her husband. Mr. Trevelyan died—so she gave out—about 18 months ago, though the dramatic journals continue to record his successes. It was just about the date when she disposed of this actor that she entertained her friends with the first chapter of the story, which, if true, has found a happy ending in marriage with a nobleman of France. While she lived at Brace-street she earned a living by dress-making. Friends recommended her to other friends, and as the circle of her clients widened, she included Sutton in her district. At Sutton, last November twelvemonths, she worked for a Mrs. Smith, the wife of a lawyer, who has now removed to London. An evening party was given by Mrs. Smith and a friend ; Miss Bourne obtained an invitation ; she ruled as

THE BELLE OF THE BALL ;

a " feud count " asked to be introduced, and professed, much admiration. In the following spring or early summer Mrs. Smith engaged Miss Bourne to spend a season with her children at Rhyl—afterwards changed to Southend. Before going south Miss Bourne paid a visit to her sister at Ripon. There a beautifully romantic incident befell. The French Count and his sister Vera' visitors at the Marquis of Ripon's seat were out riding one day, and happened to see Miss Bourne· The Count dismounted, greeted the lady effusively, introduced his sister, sent the groom back with the horses, and the three spent an hour in chat and badinage. The Count, hearing of the Southend trip, explained that his yacht awaited his orders on the East coast, and that he should certainly touch at Southend. This, so the story runs, he did ; he and Vera and Miss Bourne had many opportunities of strengthening their mutual esteem. And when the Count suggested a yachting trip for Miss Bourne, she delightedly accepted, and Mrs Smith most kindly agreed. So away the party sped on a fortnight's cruise. At its conclusion my lord frankly confessed his love, but declared he would give Miss Bourne a year in which to decide, and that it must be a condition of marriage that she dropped all her old friends. She consented. Half-way through the year the Count invited his sweetheart to Cheltenham, and there she stayed, with Vera as a companion for a week or so, at the principal hotel in the town. As the time grew near for the wedding Miss Bourne let fall a few details, but only a few, about her gallant lover. The Count is a fine fellow, six feet two in height, it seems ; bears three face scars as honorable signs of brave conduct during the Franco-German war, and is of such high degree that special *precautions* were necessary to hide the *mesalliance*.

MISS BOURNE WAS TO BE SECRETLY MARRIED

in London ; then a yachting tour quite round the world would serve as honeymoon; three years under masters would give "milady" the attainments suited to her station ; once accepted by society as Countess, it would not matter who learnt the lowliness of her parents. Mr. Barfield first announced that the marriage had taken place in a London registry on 10 July, and in Paris on the 11th. Mr Barfield is the only Walsall man who is said to have seen the count. The letters printed below tell the main features of the story in Miss Bourne's own words. It will be noticed that one letter is dated from Paris, and that neither the London nor the Paris note gives an address. It will also be noticed that the supposed elopement took place a month later.

LETTERS FROM MISS BOURNE.

Ripon, July.

I should like a copy of Mr. Barfield's [farewell] address very much. Was there any weeping on Sunday afternoon ? I leave here for London on Wednesday. Vera joins me at Leeds ; she is in Edinburg now. Shall be married in France on Friday—bad luck day, but I hope it won't be so in this case. The first marriage in England on Thursday. It seems so strange. I cannot realise it yet.

London, Thursday, July 11, 1889.

My Dearest Father,—I come to write my last letter but one to you, and I daresay that will only be a few lines, just to tell you the marriage has taken place. I left Ripon on Tuesday—it was dreadful leaving Annie, both of us were about broken down. Vera and Rene joined me at Leeds ; he came over for me. I was married yesterday. Of course both marriages could have been performed in France, but Rene thought I would like it better in London —so it was so. The next will take place to-morrow. I expect I shall write you on Faiday, but if you don't hear for a week or so don't worry. I would rather write later, then I can tell you more. if I sent at present it would only be a few lines, but if I send later I might send a long letter. I wish Rene would write you, but he says it is better not—and I must allow him to be the better judge, &c.—but sends kindest regards to you. Everything here is very grand, but I don't feel at home. We are leaving in an hour or so for France. I hope this will get posted to-day. I will post it myself before leaving if I can. Give my love to all. I shall always think of you. It does seem queer to hear myself addressed as " Countess." I don't know they are speaking to me. Rene laughs at me. He is overflowing with joy and I with tears at present. He is very good and very gentle. It is a shame to go on weeping, but you see things are strange just now ; I shall get used to it by and by. I'm sure you need not feel any anxiety on my account. Rene is very good, just, and true ; but just a little bit too stern, and down on my faults, I must improve, then all will be well. I shall not like to see the white cliffs of Dover disappear, yet I shall begin directed to think of meeting you all again. I have run away up here alone to write all I can to you. I am afraid of Rene sending for me. I don't know for certain whether we are going yachting—Naples first, I think—but Rene wants to take me all round the world. That will be very nice ; I like travelling, and perhaps I could post to you from somewhere. Oh, I do hope I can , I shall try my best. I will write to Mr. Barfield and Mrs. Wood from France. Please give my love to them, and tell Mr. Barfield not to run such dreadful risks with the Irish people ; they certainly mean some harm to come to him· I was telling Rene about these threatening letters ; he says he much admires the courage of the man, and would like to meet him again. It is a lovely morning, and will be very nice crossing to France to-day, only I don't like leaving Old England. Oh, bother ! here comes " my maid" with a message from Rene, wishing me to go to the drawing-room. Now I must leave you—Ever your loving daughter, Margaret Gracion, Countess de Sogne. Does not that look strange.

Paris, 13 July, 1889.

My dearest Father,—Now for my last good-bye to you for a long time. The French marriage took place yesterday. We are leaving very shortly. Don't worry about me ; I feel all will be well. I shall write again if possible. Now, " good-bye, " and don't forget me. With fondest love and kisses to all.—Yours as ever, Margaret Garcion de Sogne.

THE INVINCIBLE STORY.

It was about a month ago that he softly and suddenly vanished away, writes the *Star*. Soon after the dreadful facts came out. The reverend gentleman was a Unionist lecturer. He must have fallen a victim to the dreadful Invincible organisation ; for it was remembered that he had on several, occasions received mysterious threatening letters. The first two he read to his sympathetic wife, and then pooh-poohed them—as, indeed, he might, when he had himself caused the letters to be written. Then came another and more terrible one. It was dated 17 April, and ran as follows ; " Society of Invincibles, Briningham Branch —You have taken no notice of our warnings twice given. You are still fighting against the liberties of Ireland. We will warn you no more, but act when we can. This the Society is pledged. Then, perhaps, others will fear.—" Decreed at thet meeting of the Order of Invincibles. Strange thae even the stout heart of the Unionist lecturer should never have quailed at this. But it did not. The threatened man again read the mysterious epistle to his sympathetic wife, and then made light of it again.

Still another letter came, more mysterious than ever. It was in a lady's handwriting—thus :—

" Rev. Sir.—Tho' personally unknown to you, I have often heard you, & admire you, & would do you good if I could. The warnings you have had are real, and the rage of those who sent them is intense, because you are advertised to speak at Chasetown in July. Do let me beg of you not to go, evil will come of it if you do—the men who are engaged in this work swear they will stop the parsons if they can't anyone else. Give up going ; we may be ordered away in a few months, and then things may be well. I dare not tell you who I am—my life may pay the penalty, but I am sincere, and I know I want to save you, or the Dr. Cronin tragedy may be repeated in England." Still the stout heart never quailed. The Unionist champion went forth undaunted to Chasetown. He returned in safety, but the heart of his sympathetic wife—to whom he had thoughtfully showed this letter also—was filled with dark forebodings, and his friends were quite prepared for something terrible to happen to him.

FOR MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

'Frederick Wilson, aged 40, and Margaret Wilson aged 20," is the entry in the official record of passengers. They sailed by this vessel. The rev. gentleman was very anxious to get to New York as soon as possible, because on 7 Sept. he said he was to enter upon an engagement on the staff of a New York newspaper.

One of the Invincible letters was in a lady's handwriting of a style and character exactly similar to that of Mrs. Wilson's inscriptions on the battered box she left behind at Clapham. Scotland Yard knows all the facts. Detective Frost (the land lady says) was down at Clapham some days ago, but owing to red tape elections, and other circumstances known to Scotland Yard, the facts have not been divulged, and the Invincible theory is allowed to faintly flicker. There is not much political capital to be made out of it now, for we have sent the news to Sleafore, Peterborough, and Buckingham.

AN OLD SCANDAL.

A Birmingham correspondent writes :—The romantic elopement of a Walsall minister, the long-kept secret as to the relations of the Rev. A. F. Barfield of Walsall, and Maggie Bourne, with whom he is said to have elaped to America, are now the common talk of the town and district. It has transpired that, owing to his indiscreet conduct with the fair charmer his congregation requested him to resign and remonstrances were urged by the young lady's friends and relatives. The pair were frequently seen together in the attitude of lovers rather than of minister and friend. Mr. Barfield was a popular preacher and lecturer, and filled his church, which held 1000 persons, whilst he was constantly in request as a lecturer on Unionist platforms. Miss Bourne was apparently as fond of romancing as her ministerial admirer, for she had had several love intrigues, and she reported that she had been secretly married to an actor named Trevelyan, but had left him because of his unfaithfulness.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of September 1887, Rs. 10,78,03,000 ; September 1888, Rs. 12,71,92,000 ; September 1889 Rs. 11,07,06,000.

IT is suggested in Madras that if Sir Auckland Colvin is appointed to the India Council, Sir Charles Crosthwaite will probably succeed him in the North-West Provinces. More unlikely things have happened, as, for example, Mr. Quinton's appointment to Assam.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

THE CATHOLIC ENDOWMENT SCHEME.

MR. BALFOUR'S DISCLAIMER.

MR. BALFOUR has written the following letter to the Rev. James Kerr, D. D., hon. secretary of the Scottish Protestant Alliance :—" Dear Sir,—I am obliged by your letter of Sept. 17. You ask me whether the directors of the Scottish Protestant Alliance are justified in understanding the few words I spoke on Irish education at the close of the last Session as implying that the " Government are favourable to the erection of a University in Ireland for the higher education of the Roman Catholic population, and that they are willing to make grants for such a University out of the national funds." I have to say, in answer, that though I desire to take steps to promote the higher University education of the Roman Catholic population, the foundation and endowment of a University for that purpose has, so far as I am concerned, never been in contemplation, and is not in my opinion necessary. I would venture respectfully to suggest that before passing judgment upon any supposed plans of the Government, it would be expedient, not merely in justice to the Government, but in justice to much larger and more important interests involved, to suspend any expression of opinion until the views of the Government are fully before you."

Mr. Balfour has also written as follows to a correspondent on the same subject :—" Dear Sir,—I gather from your letter that Gladstonian writers and speakers are criticising the Government for the desire to which I gave utterance that something should be done to aid higher education for Roman Catholics in Ireland alleging that this would be equivalent to establishing Home Rule in Ireland. Let me call your attention to the fact that if the principles of the Separatist party were adopted and the Irish were given full control over what are described as " their own affairs," the Roman Catholic majority might employ the national funds obtained by the taxation of Protestants as well as Catholics, not only for promoting higher Roman Catholic education, but for the purpose of deliberately propagating Roman Catholic opinion among those who do not belong to that communion."

MR. GLADSTONE'S VIEWS.

Mr. Gladstone made a speech on Monday afternoon, 23rd ult., to a deputation of about sixty persons from the Hyde Reform Club, who visited Hawarden Castle to present an illuminated address of congratulation to the right hon. gentleman and Mrs. Gladstone on their golden wedding. After thanking his visitors for the honour done him, Mr. Gladstone spoke of the alleged declaration of the intention of the Government to endow out of the British taxpayers' funds a Roman Catholic University in Ireland. I admit (he said) the promise was totally indefinite. Beyond aspirations, I could not make anything of it. (Laughter.) The advice I gave, and now give, in regard to this constituency, and every other constituency, is that if there is any man who cares anything for my advice, he should ask what does the Government mean to do ? Two great organisations, the names of which are well known to you—the Press Association and the Central News—both of them have been good enough to send me a telegram this morning, and the news is circulated all over the country now very widely. The telegram is to acquaint me that there is some letter, apparently by " Mr. Balfour, in a paper—I suppose some paper we have not yet seen—from which these telegrams make extracts in the following terms:—" Mr. Balfour, writing on the 19th instant to Dr. Kerr, hon. secretary to the Scottish Protestant Alliance, says that although he desires to promote the higher education of the Roman Catholic population of Ireland, the foundation and endowment of a University for that purpose, has never been in contemplation." (Cries of "Oh oh," and laughter.) I distinctly say if that telegram is authentic, it is the shabbiest of all the shabby proceedings of which this Government has been guilty. It appears that the case of the Government and their announcement is reduced to this, that they desire to promote the higher education of the Roman Catholic population. Don't you desire it ? I do, with all my heart. Therefore this mountain has shrunk into a mouse, and this announcement, which was to exercise the Liberal party, seems to end in a truism, to which the whole population of the country —Roman Catholic and Protestant—must alike assent.

MR. T. M. HEALY CRITICISES MR. BALFOUR.

THE usual fortnightly meeting of the National, League was held on Tuesday afternoon 24th ult. Mr. T. M. Healy, M. P., presiding. Mr. T. Harrington, M. P., acknowledged the receipt of subscriptions since the last meeting amounting to £600 10s., and stated that grants in aid of evicted tenants amounted to £169. The chairman, who was received with cheers, addressed the meeting, and, at once referring to Mr. Balfour's letter, said:—We are met here on the morning of an announcement from Mr. Balfour respecting the proposed Catholic University, and certainly I think nothing proceeding from that gentleman has been more characteristic. (Hear, hear.) For my own part, I deprecated a fortnight ago the outcry that proceeded from certain quarters as to any suppossed acceptance on our part of any Ministerial tenders or alliance with any Ministerial party on the faith of a promise of a Catholic University, and I stated in Waterford that in my opinion Mr. Balfour had no intention whatever of keeping his promise. (Hear, hear.) It happens that that prophecy has been realized sooner than one had reason to expect. I myself imagined that, having promised a Catholic University, a Bill would at least have been brought in, and that it would then be dropped in deference to the prejudices of the Ministerial bigots who have no objection whatever to the endowment of their own religion, but who strongly object to the endowment of any other religion or to assistance being given to promote any other kind of religious teaching except under their own auspices. It happened, however, that there were a number of very important elections pending, especially the re-election of a Cabinet Minister in Sleaford on Thursday next, and so strong was the pressure of the Protestant alliance, and so keen, I presume, were the apprehensions excited as to the effect of the promise of a Catholic University on the electors, that Mr. Balfour found it convenient to address a letter to one of his numerous correspondents just on the eve of the polling. The incident seems to me to be instructive in several ways. It is not instructive in the least as to the veracity of Mr. Balfour. We were fully and liberally enlightened and educated on his veracity by many previous incidents. The lesson which I deduce from the repudiation of Mr. Balfour is one more nearly concerning our own policy, and I think it was a great mistake on the part of the friends of Ireland on both sides of the Channel who object to our acceptance of any boon from the Government to have given tongue so soon against it. For myself, now that we have had a repudiation from Mr. Balfour, I can only say that I trust those with whom the Government have been bargaining in high places will consider themselves sold. (Hear.) And I trust they will see the impossibility by means of private negotiations of attempting to carry anything behind the backs of the Irish people, for undoubtedly there will, I think, be considerable disappointment amongst the class who supported the mission of Monsignor Persico to this country. (Hear.) I think the statement Mr. Balfour has made, that he has not had any intention of founding a Catholic University in this country, is a bitter blow to those who have been attempting to consolidate the power of England at the Vatican against the Irish National movement. And on that account I am not at all sorry they have failed to keep their undoubted bargain, because the real reason why any importance was attached to the word of so notorious a pledge-breaker as Mr. Balfour was that it was known to every one who is in any way behind the scenes in politics that at the time Sir Michael Hicks-Beach left the Castle there was in the pigeon-holes, or portfolios, or bureaux, or whatever else they call them of that Minister a complete scheme for a Catholic University, and that was a portion of the bargain which led to the Persico mission. (Hear, hear.) It was a portion of the payment which was to be given to Rome for muzzling Irish Catholic ecclesiastics in this country. (Cheers.) Well, those who imagined, at Rome or elsewhere, that matters can be concluded with the British Government without a complete debate and discussion in Parliament, and without the complete assent of the Irish representatives, and that the Irish representatives will not be courageous enough to face any temporary obloquy they may incur by resisting to the utmost of their power every attempt to govern Ireland from Rome—such parties are, in my opinion, very gravely mistaken. (Cheers.) I observe that Mr Balfour in this letter, having repudiated the idea of a Catholic University, goes on to deprecate a hasty pronouncement on the policy of the Government in these remarkable words, and these words are remarkable because they are addressed to the Protestant Alliance which is hostile to every Catholic interest :—

" I would venture respectfully to suggest that before passing judgment on any supposed plans of the Government it would be expedient, not merely in justice to the Government, but in justice to much larger and more important interests involved, to suspend any expression of opinion until the views of the Government are fully before you."

Now, in my opinion, the words " much larger and more important interests involved " point to the hope and the policy in the breast of the Government, of controlling and divorcing the Catholic ecclesiastics of Ireland from the movement of the people, and by these means reducing—as they expect—this movement and this country to subjection. And if you will follow recent ecclesiastical changes you will note that in a diocese like that of the county of Kerry you had the entire—I may say the unanimous—body of the clergy voting for a particular priest (Canon Lawlor), you had that vote supported by the entire body of Bishops of the Archbishopric of Munster, including the most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, of Limerick. You had that vote sent unanimously to Rome) and what was the result ? The name of the gentleman, the respected ecclesiastic, unanimously so recommended was discarded and set aside, and a pet and *protégé* of Lord Kenmare appointed in his stead. (Hear, hear This is a portion of the policy of the British Government. They want, in the first place, to get practically the right to veto on the appointment of Bishops, and I can say, of my own knowledge, that there is at this moment an intrigue of a most active kind proceeding to obtain the translation of the Coadjutor-Bishop of Clonfert, the Most Rev. Dr. Healy, down to the country Waterford to fill the vacant seat there, Dr. Healy being the correspondent of Mr. Balfurd, the friend of Lord Clanricarde, and the chief opponent of the popular movement in the diocese. When you hear denials on this subject you should always remember the important and memorable words of Pius IX., who, after a pontificate of nearly a quarter of a century, declared that there never was a vacant place in Ireland (" Oh " and cheers) of an ecclesiastical character " that the British Government did not ask me for the appointment "—that was to say, for one of their own friends. (Hear, hear.) We of course claim, as we are entitled to claim, the endowment and creation of a University for Ireland, as fully equipped for the Catholic people as Trinity College is endowed for those who differ from us in religion. It is absurd to say that Trinity College is open to all classes of people of Ireland Having before us some chance of obtaining what we have so long been seeking to establish, an independent legislature for Ireland, which would have the power to confer that and many other benefits on the Irish people, we are not now going to take any steps whatever that would sacrifice or imperil or endanger the re-establishment of that Parliament. (Cheers.)

THE RUSSIAN AND TURKISH FLEETS.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes :—The ironclad Vladimir Monomach, one of the largest ships of the Russian fleet, will leave Cronstadt for her first long trip towards the end of this month (September.) The Russian ironclad Alexander II., which was launched in 1887, has just arrived at Cronstadt to be armed, and will be ready for service next May. Activity latterly displayed in the Russian Naval Department has led to the conclusion that Russia's plan of campaign, in her advance towards the Bosphorus, has undergone some important modification. Her safest road no longer lies through the Balkan Peninsula. Both Roumania and Bulgaria would in all probability be closed to the passage of Russian troops in the event of an Austro-Russian or Turco-Russian war, and it would simply be courting defeat and disaster for a Russian army to attempt to force its way southwards. The alternative will be the sea route. The Czar's speech at Sebastopol three years ago, on the occasion of the launching of a large new ironclad, puzzled most people, as the idea of the Russian fleet being sufficiently reinforced to take part in any important naval action within the next fifteen years appeared absurd. It was not generally understood at the time that it might eventually be used for the rapid transport of an invading army to Turkey. Now, however, it is perfectly clear that Russia's next attack on the Sultan's possession will not be made by an army advancing through Bulgaria. Each Russian war ship that is built brings the moment nearer when the Sultan will have to defend the very gates of his Palace. When the ironclad Tochesme was launched at Sebastopol in 1886 unfavourable reports were received by certain Governments as to the construction of different parts of the new ship. The authorities of some foreign Admiralties seized the opportunity of pooh-poohing the Russian fleet and ridiculing the notion that it could ever measure its strength with the naval forces of even the smaller European States. The possibility of its being used at at early date for faciliting the final catastrophe on the Bosphorus seems to have occurred to very few people indeed. But although everybody concerned is now fully enlightened on that score, the Ottoman Admiralty remains inactive. The splendid ships of war built under the reign of Abbul-Aziz are allowed to rot on their achors under the very eyes of his successor. The Turkish fleet is, in fact, worse than useless, for it cannot, in its present state, serve for purposes of defence, and would be easily captured by the enemy. Experts are of opinion that not a single Turkish ship is, at the present moment, fit to engage in action. The Ottoman army has been efficiently reorganised by German officers. It has never been in such admirable condition to take the field. But Turkey has practically no fleet. The Armada that lies abandoned within sight of the Sultan's windows might easily have developed into a respectable naval force, and by this time the Turks might have been sufficiently strong by sea to be secure against a Russian *coup de main*. As it is, however, they are dependent for protection on the fleets of foreign naval Powers. That is an evil which can scarcely now be remedied. Abdul-Hamid listens only to those who threaten him. He is terrorised by Russia, and intimidated by Russia's friends. What little energy he possesses has been exhausted in the efforts he has made to improve the army. The importance of having a certain number of ships of war fit to go to sea has either entirely escaped him or he has been warned by his arch enemy against providing for his naval requirements. Be that as it may, matters have reached a stage when the strengthening of the Russian fleet in presence of the continued inactivity of the Ottoman naval authorities has become a source of uneasiness for other Powers. The safety of Constantinople must be provided for, *malgré les Turcs*.

A CHAT WITH PRESIDENT HARRISON.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD, in a letter printed in the *Daily Telegraph*, gives an account of an interview he had with President Harrison, at the White House, Washington. Having expressed a belief that the good will between England and America was on the increase, Sir Edwin in answer to the question, " What has impressed you chiefly in your journeys here ? " replied :—

" The ' magnificent distances, ' Mr. President ! I see a large terrestrial globe standing by your chair. It makes me think rather ruefully of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes' line, when he describes the Western giant as

Twirling the spotted globe to find us. "

" Ah ! we do not measure Great Britain by her acres ! She also is so large that we never could have remained under one Government even if the War of Independence had not happened. "

" Yes ! Still it is sad to think that that stupid affair of the Boston tea-chests was caused by a majority of a single vote in the House of Commons."

" Well, if we had remained one people geographically, you would have had to be governed from Washington, perhaps, as we are preponderant in numbers and area."

" As to that, sir, you must put Canada and our colonies in the scale, and India. However, I hope that together England and America will some day dictate peace, in the interests of universal humanity, ' to the world,' and that the language of Shakespeare will become that of the globe."

President Harrison smiled, and said gently that he hoped such a day would arrive.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

THE Spanish Minister at Tangiers telegraphed on Saturday (21st ult.) :—" The Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs replies to my Note asking him to order the release of the crew and passenger of the vessel which was attacked near Alhucemas, saying that he suspects it was a case of contraband war, and he asks for investigations to be made on both sides. He assures me that the matter of the murder of a Spanish subject at Casablanca and the Agadir question will be favourably settled during the stay of the Sultan at Tangiers, as a proof of his friendly disposition."

Another despatch from the Spanish Consul at Tetuan contradicts the rumours which were rife in Madrid of a fresh outrage against Christians, and the hostile attitude of the Sultan towards Spain. In consequence of the telegrams which were published here, the Marquis Vega di Amijo consulted Senor Sagasta, who went to lay the matter before the Queen at Ayete Castle, San Sebastian. They decided to authorise the Minister of Marine to telegraph instructions to the Admiral commanding the squadron now lying in Cadiz Bay, and he left early on Sunday with the ironclad Pelayo, the wooden frigates Castilla and Navarra, and the third-class cruiser Luzon, for Tangier, to back another and more peremptory Note from the Spanish Minister demanding the immediate release of the captives, an indemnity, and satisfaction to the flag.

The Sultan of Morocco, on arriving at Tangiers, at once conceded all the demands of Spain in reference to the recent seizure on the Riff coast. It has been ascertained that the vessel was laden with all kinds of contraband of war, intended for another of the tribes, but she was driven ashore.

PHILLIPS' "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.—The Cream of SCOTCH Whiskies. Enormous demand. Per dozen Rs. 24. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE CONDITION OF CRETE.

THE news received from Crete, according to an Athens correspondent, was growing more unfavourable every day when the mail left. The Christian inhabitants are reported to be everywhere subjected to persecution, and sent in increasing numbers to prison. The corvée, in various kinds of personal service, is being rigorously exacted. A number of the Christians have fled to the mountains in despair. Courts-martial are passing harsh sentences upon prisoners, every one of whom has hitherto been taken from the Christian part of the population. The Christians are being plundered of their cattle, and, indeed, of all their property, under one pretext or another. Public communication on the roads in the western part of the island is again interrupted, and various villages there are surrounded by troops, who are engaged in depriving the inhabitants of all firearms and other weapons. The ignominy to which the Turkish authorities are, according to the reports received here, subjecting the people of the island is, in fact, producing profound indignation both there and throughout Greece.

The *Standard* correspondent at Athens telegraphed on Wednesday that the leading members of the Insurrectionary Committee of Crete had fled to Milos to escape the persecution of Shakir Pasha. A Greek vessel had been sent to protect them, and remove them to a place of safety. Another telegram reports that a large number of persons have been arrested in the island for conspiracy. Some priests were included, but the protest of the Metropolitan had no effect on the Governor. Great panic exists among the population.

Count Kalnoky was on Wednesday received by the King of Greece at the Vienna Hotel Imperial, in a private audience, which lasted about an hour. Count Kalnoky would be in a position (says the *Standard* correspondent) to lay before King George trustworthy reports about the state of Crete—reports very different from those circulated throughout Greece and sent from Athens to the European press. For instance, a telegram to-day states that the Christians are hunted, plundred, and imprisoned, and forced to flee into the mountains. The truth is that the insurgents, being unable to make a stand against Shakir Pasha's troops and the Gendarmes, have retired to the highlands and defiles where pursuit is difficult and surrender probable only through hunger. It is known, from the best sources of information, that Shakir Pasha has done his utmost to prevent bloodshed, and that a massacre of Christians in Canea by a colony of blacks who inhabit the whole of one quarter, and form about a fourth part of the population, was prevented by his judicious measures.

No doubt is entertained in Vienna that Shakir Pasha will soon have entirely subdued the rising, and that the work of pacification will then begin. The false news of massacres in Crete, originating from Athens, can only delay that desirable end. The King of Greece will take away the impression from Vienna that the delicate position of the Greek Crown and Government in this connection is well appreciated, and that the Austrian Cabinet will so far lend its support to the legitimate claims of the Cretans as to repeat its advice to the Porte, if necessary to, introduce some useful reforms as soon as quiet is restored.

CAMP EQUIPAGE : AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.

THE Anglo-Indian, be he civilian or soldier, spends so considerable a portion of his time in camp, either on duty or for purposes of sport or travel, that any decided improvement in the principle of tent-manufacture in this country cannot but be regarded as a matter of the greatest interest to the community. A tent which is easy to pitch and strike ; which can be carried easily : which packs away compactly, and which looks neat and smart : and at the same time is comfortable and absolutely secure against any storm, is undoubtedly to most of us a great desideratum : for up to the present we have been compelled to put up with many inconveniences in camp and in fact to consider such inconveniences as inseparable from life under canvas. An officer who has brought much experience and uncommon ingenuity to bear on the subject, has, however, recently invented and patented a tent fulfilling all requirements. The principle he adopts raises the intellectual standard as it were of tent-manufacture as hitherto carried on to a much higher level, and we shall now no more have to endure pegs which draw ; ropes which break ; poles which get rotten or split, and canvas which through unequal straining becomes rapidly unserviceable. We have recently had ample opportunities of seeing and scrutinizing this officer's tents, and we cannot speak too highly of the principle on which they are constructed, the more so as our own opinion is fully endorsed by the proceedings of an official committee and by the testimony of numerous officers of wide experience in such matters. The invention is far-reaching inasmuch as it embraces tents of all shapes and sizes, from a tiny tent which can be strapped behind a saddle, to large marquees, lawn tents, cricket pavilions, or field hospitals ! while at the same time the principle is simple and eminently practical. Light steel tubing standards, varying in diameter according to the size of the tent, are used instead of bamboo upright poles. The tubing is made in short sections with fishing-rod joints ; and passes through hose-piping sewn securely to the end portions of the tent cloths. It is therefore coincident with the fall of the canvas. In small tents for the top portion of the tent, spring steel bands are used, the ground continuations being light steel tubes. The salient points of the invention are briefly as follows :—

1.—The introduction of an arch or curve (as may be desired) in replacement of the ordinary angular or flat top to a tent.

2.—The absence of all visible poles.

3.—The use of galvanized wire guys.

4.—The method (which, by the way, can be adapted to any ordinary tent), of hooking down the sides of tents to wire stays instead of using separate ropes and pegs.

And the advantages which these tents possess over all others in use are :—

1.—Rapidity in pitching and striking.

2.—Ease and quickness with which they can be packed up.

3.—Extreme portability when packed.

4.—Absence of poles and hence greater interior space.

5.—Nothing liable to be lost.

6.—More durable.

7.—Stability, being absolutely storm-proof.

These tents, owing to unaccountable delay on the part of the agents to the patentee, have not yet been placed in the market ; but we feel sure that they only have to be generally known to be appreciated, and we can confidently predict for them the greatest popularity. To sum up, we can only say that capitalists looking out for investments might find far less profitable locations for their money than shares in " The Patent Metal Tubing Tent Company ;" and we believe that the inventor is prepared to sell his patents in England and in India outright to any syndicate making a suitable offer.—*Morning Post.*

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, September 20.

THE undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenants :

7th Dragoon Guards—W E Young, in succession to Lieut W D Daunt, seconded.

Grenadier Guards—R Le Normand, Lord Ardee, in succession to Lieut the Hon J T St. Aubyn, seconded.

Coldstream Guards—R Longueville, in succession to Lieut the Hon R Winn, promoted.

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 24.

15th Hussars—Capt J R P Gordon has been seconded for service as an Adjt of Auxiliary Forces.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Capt St G E W Burton has been seconded for service as an Adjt of Auxiliary Forces. The officer superseded for absence without leave in the *Gazette* of Sept 17, 1889, is Capt C P Livingstone, and not Capt P J C Livingstone as therein stated.

Staff—Col H J T Hildyard, from Lieut-Col half-pay to be an Assistant Adjt-Gen, and to have the substantive rank of Col in the Army, vice Lieut-Col and Col C W Robinson, C B, half-pay, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire; Capt W H Cummings, RA, to be Aide-de-Camp to Lieut-Gen H A Smyth, CMG, RA, commanding the troops in South Africa.

School of Military Engineering—Capt W M Hodder, RE, to be an Assistant Instructor, vice Capt G E Shute, RE, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Royal Military Academy—Lieut-Col H D Dunlop, from half-pay Royal Artillery to be a professor, vice Lieut-Col S O Pratt, who is placed on half-pay, on the expiration of his period of staff service.

Col J F Forster, from Lieut-Col, half-pay, to be placed on retired pay.

The undermentioned officers to be Cols :—Lieut-Col R B Bald, the Essex Regt ; Maj and Bt Lieut-Col F W Rhodes, 1st Dragoons ; Lieut-Col G O S Ducat, the Gloucestershire Regt.

The undermentioned Qrmrs and Hon Lieuts to be granted the honorary rank of Capt :—J Forsythe, 9th Lancers ; W Oliver, 9th Dragoons.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Capt L Grattan-Esmond, the Waterford Artillery, Southern Division, RA, to be Lieut, dated Sept 24th, 1889.

THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

THE Imperial manœuvres were brought to a brilliant close on the 21st ult. by a resumption of the fighting between the Westphalian and Hanoverian Army Corps. Victory, which on Thursday 19th and Friday 20th had inclined to the side of the former, who played the part of invaders and who on these two days had been commanded by the Emperor in person, deserted the 7th Corps along with his Majesty, who on Saturday assumed the command of the Hanoverians. Thanks to the Emperor's energy and the exceptional measure which he took on Saturday to render impregnable the position of the Hanoverians, the final desperate assault of the Westphalian men proved futile, and with their centre pierced by an irresistible wedge of Hanoverians, who towards the end of the battle assumed a vigorous offensive, they had to gather up their shattered columns and fall back as best they might. The Hanoverians forming the 10th Corps were thus enabled to repulse the invaders who had been reinforced overnight.

The result was mainly due, I repeat, to the fact that the Emperor had taken extraordinary precautions to defeat the foe whom he had previously led to partial victory. In the first place the smokeless powder of the 7th Corps had been transferred to the Hanoverians, no slight material advantage in itself ; and the infantry of the latter had been busy with their spades and thrown up since the day before a formidable line of intrenchments and rifle-pits where their front was weakest. Not content, moreover, with seeing his position thus secured against capture by crush and push of pike, the Emperor had further strengthened it by ordering wire fencing—three rows of it—to be run up along the face of his lines, while at pretty equal intervals along these barricades eight movable ironclad turrets each armed with a revolving cannon on the Schumann system, had been planted to rain destruction on the advancing foe. To attack and capture such a position with all its formidable novelties of modern warfare, was as hopeless a task as the assault of Vercingetorix and his fivefold force of Gauls on Cæsar and his legions between the double siege lines of Alesia ; and, though the Westphalians succeeded in bending back the right flanks of the Hanoverians the reverse was at once repaired by the Emperor, who struck out at their centre and split the line of attack—a decisive stroke which was promptly seconded by all his cavalry to the number of 30 squadrons, which swept down in magnificent fashion on the corps of artillery of the Westphalians and put it *hors de combat*.

This concluding scene was a remarkably fine one, and formed a fitting close to the Imperial manœuvres, if, indeed, the final incident was not a transformation scene, which, if not so picturesque, was at least calculated to convey as practical a lesson. About 40,000 men had formed the moving figures in the battle picture above referred to, and before the lapse of seven hours after the last gun was fired all this host, its horses, baggage, and appliances had been entrained at two separate points and whisked off to its separate garrisons without a hitch. The transport of troops is perhaps one of the most important problems in war, and without an attempt to solve this weighty problem the German manœuvres would have been incomplete. For the rest these manœuvres were carried out pretty much on the same scale as last year's at Muncheberg, when a long summary of general results appeared in *The Times*. This autumn there was again the same force of infantry, two army corps, engaged supported by the same bodies of horse—namely two independent cavalry divisions—and the handling of these huge masses of horsemen was again founded on the conviction of the military critics that the next great European war will have to be preceded by encounters of cavalry divisions as the curtains and scouts of the respective armies on a colossal scale.

As for the equipment of the cavalry, it is to be noted that, in conformity with the personal wish of the Emperor, every kind of it is to be armed with the lance as its chief weapon, though not on this account will either the sabre or the carbine be discarded. It is a novelty, no doubt, to see hussars and cuirassiers careering down upon their opponents with crouched spears, but it is a more remarkable thing still for a combatant to be deafened with volleys of musketry and not to be able to discern from what particular point the bullets that whiz about his ears proceed. This startling effect was due to the smokeless powder which was used alternately by the 7th and 10th Corps during the late manœuvres, but of course the disadvantage occurring to one of them would have been countervailed had both been at liberty to make simultaneous use of the new invention. The real value of the experiment consisted in showing under what an enormous disadvantage a combatant laboured who propelled his bullets with the old smoky powder, against an enemy furnished with its comparatively colourless development. But this disparity in powder equipment is not likely to make itself felt in European warfare, as all the military Powers will doubtless hasten to adopt an innovation, against the practical value of which no serious objection would so far seem to have been urged. This smokeless powder will at once rob war of much of its picturesqueness and add to its horrors, since dangers appear double when they are unseen ; but after all it is still upon its trial. A preparation of the same smokeless powder was tried by the artillery, but here improvement appears to be still possible, and will doubtless soon be achieved or at least attempted. The employment of this powder was the great and, as the Germans would say, " epoch-making " novelty of this year's manœuvres, a novelty which will rank with the adoption of the needle-gun ; but otherwise they were not unfruitful in new departures that were as surprising as they were instructive, as witness the fortifying of an intrenched position with wire-fencing and revolving guns on movable ironclad turrets, not to speak of the employment of carrier pigeons and dogs as the bearers of despatches in lieu of cyclists, who have yet no recognized place in the German army.

As for the all round efficiency of officers and men, as proved by these manœuvres, they richly deserved the unstinted praise which the Emperor bestowed on them before bidding good-bye yesterday to the two superb bodies of troops who had marched and fought under his eye for nearly a fortnight, and felt in better from at the end than the beginning. To them and the foreign officers who had watched all this the Emperor bade good-bye, and at once returned to Potsdam where, as the Court chronicler is careful to inform us, his Majesty was met and saluted on the threshold of his palace by his two eldest boys, attired in the uniform of the 1st Foot Guards.

THE Himalaya, which had been delayed at Gibralter until the barracks at Portsmouth were ready for the reception of her troops, arrived on the 22nd ult. She took home from Egypt the 1st Yorkshire Regt., under command of Col. Paterson, consisting of 22 officers, 46 non-commissioned officers, 729 rank-and-file, 23 women, and 39 children. She also had on board about seventy details. The regiment relieves the 1st Dorset, which embarked in the Himalaya for passage to Devonport, where it will be quartered in the North Raglan Barracks. The 2nd South Stafford Regt. embarked in the Tamar at Devonport on the 24th ult. for conveyance to Kingstown en route to Curragh, taking the place of the 2nd Argyll Highlanders, who are to move to Aldershot.

A PARAGRAPH in the *Standard* to the effect that the office of the Paymaster-General was abolished and its business about to be wound up, has, no doubt, caused some surprise in the service. The statement is incorrect. Under the Paymaster-General Act, 1889, to make better provision for the discharge of the duties of that office, the Treasury may from time to time make regulations for the conduct of the business in the Paymaster-General's Office, the Act being the result of recommendations made by a Committee of Inquiry into the business of the Paymaster-General in connection with what are termed the Effective Payments, which sat in December, 1834, and of which the present First Lord of the Treasury was chairman. The only effect of the contemplated changes will be to transfer to the Bank of England the payment of the effective services, which, although the amount of money involved is very large, are in other respects the least important part of the duties of the department. The payment of half-pay and pensions will continue to be paid by the Paymaster-General as at present.

DESPATCHES and papers relating to the testing of swords and bayonets in the hands of the troops in India have been printed as a Parliamentary paper. All the documents are of the current year. Tables are given showing the results of the testing of side arms in use with troops and Volunteers in the three Presidencies. It appears that in Bengal 72,587 bayonets and 13,110 sword-bayonets were tested up to May 30, and the approximate percentages of failures were 9·22 and 1 25 respectively. As regards swords 1,589 were tested, of which 746 failed—an approximate percentage of 47. Replying to a telegram asking whether there was any foundation for a report that of 500 swords of the Madras Cavalry, recently tested, half were broken or bent, the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Military Department, informed the Secretary to the Government of India at the end of May that the swords of the 3rd Madras Cavalry were tested in September, 1887, and 124 failed ; those of 2nd Lancers were tested in April, 1889, and 70 failed ; those of 4th Light Cavalry, in February, 1889, when 49 failed. Swords of the 1st Madras Lancers were not tested, pending instructions from England.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 27TH SEPTEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the English mails of the 27th September, arrived off the Apollo Bunder at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Dr R A S and Mrs Chard and child
Sir H and Lady Plowden
Miss Be don
Mr W S Douglas
Miss Lamb
Mr Kuper
Mr Hawkins
Mr H A and Mrs Anderson
Surg-Maj and Mrs Johnson
Mr A K and Mrs Hawthornthwaite
Capt Townes
Mr W F Lawrence
Mr Lumsden
Miss Boone
Mr Faulkner
Mrs Newell
Mr Niven
Mrs Niven and 3 children
Dr Kelly
Mr C J Rogers
Mr E Robertson
Col E G Blenkinsopp

FROM NAPLES.

Mr G S McKenzie
Mr Rainford
Mr D P and Mrs Masson
Mrs Gordon Lydiard
Dr Palmer
Mr J M Harman
Mr B Beale
Mr A L Harman
Mr Buller

FROM VENICE.

Mrs Weld and infant
Col Mackesey
Rev Sir G and Mrs Phillips
Mr Ivor Phillips

FROM BRINDISI.

Lieut Renny Tailyour
Mr W B St Leger
Mr H J Lloyd
Col C M Palmer
Lieut Col C and Mrs Sheppard
Col P K A A Burney
Mr Kendall Currie
Capt Findlay
Major Creagh
Mr R S and Mrs Whiteway
Sir T Thompson
Mr O'Burne
Mr R Innes
Col Benson
Hon M Bennett
Hon J W Quinton
Mrs Nethersole and infant
Mr F R Wynne
Mr W J Ham
Lieut Col W K Meiklejohn
Mr and Mrs Lyall
Mr R A L Moore
Surg-Maj Gilligan
Mr W G Woods
Mr J H C Dunsterville
Mr S L B Aldworth
2nd Lieut Egerton
Mr T C Brown
Lieut Cotton
Mr J P Brown
Mr R W Harter
Mr Rehling
Miss Rehling and 2 children
Lieut Smyth
Mr W B Reddoch

FROM ADEN.

Mr J W Sandell
Lieut C W Baugh

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 21ST TO 27TH SEPTEMBER INCLUSIVE.)

The Queen remains at Balmoral.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Marlborough House on Tuesday from Scotland, in improved health.

The Duke of Edinburgh left London on Monday evening for Coburg to join his family.

The Marquis of Salisbury remains at the Chalet Cecil, near Dieppe.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, in a letter to the hon. secretary of the Scottish Protestant Alliance, states that, although he desires to promote the higher education of Irish Roman Catholics, the endowment of a University for that purpose has never been in his contemplation, nor does he think it necessary.

Mr. Gladstone spoke on Monday at Hawarden in response to an address from the Hyde Reform Club. Referring to the by-elections, he attacked Mr. Chaplin as a Protectionist and Bimetallist, suggesting that he should be closely interrogated by the electors of Sleaford as to the Government's intentions in regard to Irish University education. Mr. Balfour's letter on this subject he characterized as shabby and shuffling.

Mr. Courtney addressed his constituents at Liskeard on Wednesday night, restating his objections to Home Rule, and also condemning Mr. Balfour's announcement at the close of the late Session in respect to University education.

Mr. J. Leng, Gladstonian, was on Wednesday returned for Dundee without opposition, in the room of the late Mr. Firth.

The contests for the vacancies in the representation of North Bucks, Peterborough, and Elgin are being carried on with unabated vigour.

At Sleaford, on Saturday, Mr. Chaplin, the new Minister for Agriculture, and Mr. Otter, Gladstonian, were nominated as candidates for that division. The polling took place yesterday, but the result has not yet been declared. The struggle for this seat has been very keen throughout, and Mr. Chaplin has defended himself with spirit from Mr. Gladstone's strictures.

The second annual Conference of the Scottish Home Rule Association was held at Dundee on Wednesday, Dr. Clark, M.P., in the chair. Resolutions were adopted in furtherance of the movement.

The Sanitary Institute commenced its annual congress on Tuesday at Worcester, Mr. G. W. Hastings, as President, delivering an introductory address. At subsequent sittings interesting papers were read.

Lady Holland died on Monday at her residence in Kensington, aged 78.

The deaths are also announced of Mr. Wilkie Collins, the well-known novelist, on Monday, aged 65; and of Eliza Cook, the poetess, on Tuesday, at an advanced age.

The London operative bakers held a demonstration in Hyde Park on Sunday to demand higher pay and reduced hours of work.

The British gunboat Lily struck on a rock off Point Amour, on the Labrador coast, during a heavy storm, and sank. Seven of her crew were drowned, the rest being rescued by her Majesty's cruiser Emerald.

The steam collier Florence, of Liverpool, which left Garston for Belfast on Wednesday, the 19th inst., foundered off the Isle of Man, and ten lives were lost.

The Home Secretary, in consequence of representations made by the relations of Mr. Ernest Weldon, of Gloucester-mansions, Kensington, who died on the 8th inst., and was buried on the 11th inst. at Woking, ordered the exhumation of the body, with a view to an inquest being held. Mr. Weldon returned from the Continent with his wife three days before his death, which his doctor certified as due to Bright's disease. The contents of the stomach, &c., are being examined by a Government analyst.

The inquest on the mutilated remains of the woman lately found under a railway arch in Whitechapel was resumed on Tuesday; but no evidence was elicited as to the identity of the deceased, and the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person unknown."

The Plan of Campaign on the Coolgreany estate has entirely broken down, all the vacant farms having now been taken by tenants from the north of Ireland.

At Arthurstown on Saturday, Mr. W. Redmond, M. P., was convicted of conspiracy to interfere with the administration of the law, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. He appealed, and was released on bail.

The freedom of the City of Dublin has been conferred on Lady Sandhurst and Mr. Stansfield, M.P.

The French elections passed off quietly on Sunday. The Republican candidates secured 215 seats, the Royalists 89, the Bonapartists 49, and the Boulangists 21. For 186 other seats second ballots have to be taken on October 6; and it is confidently anticipated that by far the larger number of them will fall to the Republicans of various shades, who it is reckoned will muster in the new Chamber about 350 members against some 230 Reactionaries of all sections. General Boulanger headed the poll at Montmartre, but the scrutineers have set aside as null all the votes he received and declared his Radical rival, M. Joffrin, duly elected.

The preponderance which is assured to the moderate Republicans in the new representative body is hailed with satisfaction by the Continental Press as affording a guarantee both for the stability of French institutions and the maintenance of European peace.

The German Emperor returned to Potsdam on Saturday, after the close of the military manœuvres in Hanover.

The German Federal Council has agreed to renew the minor state of siege under the Socialist law in Berlin, Frankfort, and Hamburg.

The Porte, it is stated, was a few days ago on the point of addressing a circular to the great Powers recommending the formal recognition of Prince Ferdinand as ruler of Bulgaria, but, owing to Russian pressure, this step was postponed.

The difficulties connected with the contemplated visit of Queen Natalie to Servia are not yet terminated.

The reported project of an alliance between Servia and Montenegro is denied at Belgrade.

The Austrian Government has withdrawn the pension of the ex-Metropolitan of Bosnia on account of his action as a Panslavist agent.

According to reports from Athens, numerous arrests for conspiracy have taken place in Crete, and the Christians are being maltreated by the Turkish troops.

Two English Judges are to be appointed to the Egyptian Court of Appeal from native tribunals.

A satisfactory settlement, it is said, has been arrived at between Spain and Morocco, the Sultan having conceded the demands of the former Power.

Many persons have lost their lives and others have been seriously injured through a disastrous landslip at Quebec.

The bill for the payment of members has passed both Houses of the Legislature of New South Wales.

At Chicago no progress is being made in selecting the Jury in the Cronin case.

Delegates to the forthcoming International Congress of the Northern, Central, and South American States are arriving at Washington.

OBITUARY.—J. Thornton, Esq., late B.C.S.; Maj.-Gen. W. B. Irwin, Ben. Ret.; W. Hodgson, Esq., late M.C.S.; Maj-Gen. T. Foulerton, Bo. Ret.; Sir G. K. Rickards, K.C.B.; Admiral W. Wood; Capt. R. A. Massey, R.M.; Ven. Archdeacon Lee; Mr. Wilkie Collins; Mr. H. B. Farnie; Mr. L. T. Wigram, Q.C.; Prof. Jacobson; Cardinal Schiaffino; Lady Holland; Lady Williams; Eliza Cook.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

The French elections, which passed off quietly on Sunday (22nd ult.) resulted, as our telegrams reported, in a complete victory for the Republic. There have been finally elected 393 members. Of these 232 are Republicans and 161 are Reactionists—namely, 86 Royalists, 53 Bonapartists, and 22 Boulangists. 180 second ballots were necessary, and of these the Republicans expected to win about 130. The *Times* correspondent anticipates a Republican majority of from 92 to 120, most probably the latter figure. The Reactionary parties, he says, will consist of 120 Royalists, 75 Bonapartists and 35 Boulangists. These latter will thus be about one-seventeenth of the Chamber.

The definite results of the elections for Paris are as follows:—Conservatives non elected; Republicans, one; Boulangists, four. Second ballots, thirty-seven. An analysis of the polling in Paris gives the Republicans 259,615 votes; Boulangists, 201,962 votes; Conservatives, 33,534 votes.

At the election of January 27 last General Boulanger polled 244,070; on Sunday his friends polled between 40,000 and 50,000 less than he did himself.

The following was the result declared at first in the Montmartre Division of the Seine :—

	Votes.
General Boulanger	7816
M. Joffrin (Working Men's party)	5507
M. Thiebaud (Republican Revisionist)	444

A little later, however, it was announced that some 2000 votes for General Boulanger had been disallowed, and that he would have to stand a second ballot.

Of the six Ministers who were candidates, MM. Spuller, Rouvier, Fallieres, and Thevenet, were returned, while M. Constans and M. Yves Guyot headed the poll, but have to face a second ballot. M. Jules Ferry was defeated by a Royalist at St. Die by the narrow majority of 6385 to 6192. His brother, M. Albert Ferry, was successful in the second divison of St. Die, and it seems strange that the latter constituency was not chosen by M. Jules Ferry. M. Meline, President of the late Chamber, was returned for an adjoining district. M. Ferry was not the only ex-Minister unseated, for at Amiens M. Goblet, ex-Premier, was defeated by a Boulangist by 12,000 votes to 11,000. M. Clemenceau had 7,300 votes in the Var, against 3500 for a Moderate Republican and 3500 for a Boulangist, but a second ballot is necessary, as also in the case of M. Floquet and M. Lockroy in Paris. M. Leon Say was elected at Pau by 7800 votes to 6300, and will consequently vacate his seat in the Senate. M. Deroulede, the leading Boulangist, was successful at Angouleme, but M. Clovis Hugues, another prominent Boulangist, was defeated at Lyons. Bishop Freppel had a virtual walk over at Brest, and M. de Mun, the Chatolic revivalist, at Pontivy. Other leading Royalists and also M. Paul de Cassagnac were almost unopposed. M. de Fourton, Reactionary Minister of the Interior during the crisis of 1887, has gained a seat in the Dordogne. M. Francis Charmes of the Foreign Office, a Moderate Republican, has been elected in the Cantal.

Telegraphing on Sunday night (22nd ultimo) M. de Blowitz said :—"The elections have never been carried on more quietly in Paris than to-day. I have vainly looked during the polling for any sign of excitement, even at Montmartre, where General Boulanger, or in Belleville, where M. Rochefort stands. The voters come up to the polling place, take indiscriminately the voting papers offered by the agents of all the candidates, fling them on the ground, and then take from their pockets the voting paper on which they have already decided. In most cases three-fourths of the electors polled, a proportion quite unparalleled, and the electors seem at last to understand that the franchise is a duty incumbent on them. As soon, however, as they have voted, the electors, contrary to their usual practice, walk home without stopping to talk or exchange impressions. The Exhibition, the Boulevards, the restaurants and cafes had merely their ordinary Sunday aspect, and but for the bills covering the walls and gasposts one might not have suspected that a general election was going on. Billposting has never before been carried to such lengths. To night the Boulevards have been densely crowded, but there has been no disturbance. Stray cheers for Boulanger have found little response from the great bulk of the people. The Police have cleared the spaces in front of Boulanger's newspaper offices, and have driven back the crowd without experiencing any resistance."

WHAT THE PRESS THINKS.

The *Republique Francaise* says :—"The 22nd September has proved a satisfactory if not a thorough revenge of the election of Jan. 27. What has become of the 242,000 votes polled by M. Boulanger last January? This triumph is now shown to have been a surprise. It is also clear that Boulangism may be a band, but has never been a party. The reaction had founded great hopes on the deleterious popularity of the 'contumace de Loadres.' We were told that M. Boulanger was to detach some 500,000 votes from the Republican army, and transfer the majority from the Right to the Left. That hope has received its death blow at the hands of Paris and the Departments."

The *Debats* is afraid that the new majority may be as undisciplined and incoherent as the former one, but says :—"When we think of what might have happened—of what we were threatened with—when we consider the position of Boulangism at the beginning of the year, and of the apprehensions caused by its progress to every man having any concern for the dignity, security, and honour of this country, we have not the courage to feel dissatisfied with the result of yesterday. We will not say that all difficulties are over; but at least we are freed for the present from the dread of finding France once more surrendered to the intrigues, rivalry, and ambition of three or four factions unable to agree for any good purpose, and only capable of combining to agitate and destroy."

The *Autorite* gathers from the Paris vote that "the Parliamentary party has been crushed in the capital." But in a second article M. Paul de Cassagnac complains that the Government did not fight fairly. He says : "It is not adversaries that we had to deal with, but wild beasts. The tiger stooping over its prey, the hog in his sty, the hound tearing its quarry, are less savage and ignoble."

The *Temps* points out with satisfaction that Sunday's vote has for the fifth time manifested the unshakable attachment of the country to the Republic. It remarks : "Its adversaries wanted a plebiscite. They have one now, unmistakably clear."

The Vienna *Fremdenblatt* says :—"The Republic, which was being so hardly pressed by the coalition of Orleanists, Bonapartists, and Boulangists, has scored a success which, under the circumstances, must be called a great one. Had the Republic succumbed, there would have followed a period of disquietude, of rivalries, and of jealousies which would have been worse than a coup d' etat by a single Pretender. The Reactionists have retained what they had, but every seat won by the Boulangists has been a loss to the Orleanists or the Bonapartists. Thus the Comte de Paris and Prince Victor Napoleon come out of the elections as the only losers, and their alliance with Boulanger has brought them nothing but a stain upon their honour."

Public opinion in Berlin as to the elections is well reflected in an article in this evening's *Post*, which regards the result as a victory for the Re ublic and a decided defeat of Boulangism, on the subject of which it makes the following remarks :—"That France by the elections have averted this disgrace (Boulangism) from itself is a satisfaction to every serious and patriotic Frenchman and also to foreign countries, in so far as the latter follow French affairs with serious goodwill. We count ourselves among these foreigners, and believe in so doing that we are in agreement with the real opinion of the German people. We Germans all know, whatever may be our particular politics, that every French party, however moderately and reasonably it may deal with international questions, is desirous of being the executor of the *Revanche* against Germany. Notwithstanding this, we do not wish for the victory of Boulangism, although we know that the 'Brav' General' at the head of France would mean three things—chaos, war, and defeat. There would indeed be no better guarantee of German victory than Boulanger if he were made the leader of the war of *Revanche*. We shall, however, continue to cling to the hope that a Franco-German war may at the last hour be averted by some happy turn, however improbable it may seem. We are further not selfish enough to wish for the defeat of the enemy through his being seized with illness, although this enemy strives after nothing less than our destruction. If there is to be another struggle, let it be an honorable one in the full sense of the word; let our enemy be in possession of all the moral force he can command, and we will rely upon our own strength, not upon unfortunate circumstances which may strike our opponent. Only from such a conflict do we expect a lasting decision."

The St. Petersburg *Novoe Vremya* considers that by averting any immediate danger of the overthrow of the existing regime, and agreeing to Revision only with the maintenance of the present Government, and without resorting to violent change, the popular vote has granted to the Republicans a delay which the *Novoe Vremya* hopes may be turned to good account in effecting reforms calculated to give France a Government capable of facing external dangers and restoring to her a fitting place in the European Council.

There can (says the *Standard* Paris correspondent) be no doubt, in spite of the boastful articles of M. de Cassagnac and one or two of the Royalist papers who were most strenuous in advocating the alliance between the Monarchists and Boulangists that the Right have been greatly discouraged at the result of the elections. M. Edouard Herve's paper, the *Soleil*, makes the following confession, which does credit to its candour :—"We hoped that these elections would have displaced the majority. That hope has been disappointed. We regret it, not for our own sake, but for the sake of the country."

In the *Figaro*, M. Magnard considers that "although the Conservatives will in the new Chamber muster a few members more than in the last, the result is not in proportion to the hopes they openly expressed, nor to the effort they attempted. It was hardly worth while to embark upon a policy of parallel action with the Boulangists to achieve such a meagre result as the gain of a few seats." Another writer in the *Figaro*, M. Chinacholle, states that the Royalist Committee mean to throw in their lot with the Boulangists, but their course will probably very much depend upon the instructions they may receive from Sheen House. It is difficult to suppose that the Comte de Paris can remain blind to the fact that the alliance with the followers of General Boulanger has not added to the influence or the credit of his party.

It is also to be noted that the Radicals have likewise sustained a serious defeat. The verdict of the country has been recorded in favour of the Moderate Republic, against the Revision of the Constitution, against violent change, against the programme of M. Clemenceau, as well as against that of General Boulanger. It is confidently expected that the one hundred and eighty members remaining to be elected at the second ballot on Sunday week will strengthen the Government majority. Nothing succeeds like success, and there is reasonable ground for believing that on Oct. 6 many thousands of waverers who held aloof last Sunday will vote for the supporters of the Government. The one great fact, however, which stands out from the election is that the country is firmly wedded to the Republic; and, whatever may be the social influence which their rank and wealth may give to the Royalists, if they refuse to acknowledge that fact they will condemn themselves to a policy of barren agitation, and, ultimately, to political extinction.

It may be conceded (continues the *Standard* correspondent)—indeed, it was admitted by M. Challemel Lacour—that by their intolerance and disregard of every rule of sound government, the Republicans, during their ten years of power, did everything calculated to disgust the country with the Republic. But, in spite of all their sins of omission and commission, France prefers to trust the Republic, with all its imperfections, than to surrender herself to the paternal care of the Comte de Paris or Prince Victor Napoleon, or to the "Government of honest men" which General Boulanger assured the country he and he alone could establish. The Extremists of the Clemenceau school have also received a lesson. The Government and the Moderate Republicans have thus one more golden opportunity afforded them to pacify the country and rally round the Republic the vast majority, which takes but a limited interests in politics, and is anxious, above all things, for a Government which will assure order, conduct affairs with a proper regard for economy, and, by placing the finances on a sound basis, gradually alleviate the present huge burden of taxation. To achieve this desirable result, however, Ministerial stability is indispensable, and for that a compact majority is necessary. Will that majority exist in the new Chamber? It is probable, but until after the Second Ballot it is not certain.

On the whole the correspondent considers the prospects of the Republic look brighter than they have done at any time since M. Grevy took office in 1879, and if the Government relies on the Moderates and discards the policy of the past ten years of alternately courting the Radicals and the Reactionists, the Election of 1889 may be the starting point of a new era of prosperous tranquillity for France. One of the reasons for this supposition is that there are a hundred and sixty-six new members in the new Chamber, many of whom have never held seats in any Parliament, and of these thirty-nine are Moderates, or what we should call Liberal Conservatives. They are sure to support existing Ministry so long as it does not incline too much to the Left, and, through their influence, many Royalists who do not hold extreme opinions may be gradually reconciled. In conversation with a leading member of the Orleanist party, on my pointing out the advisability of his recognising the fact that the Republic existed and would continue to exist, he made the following highly significant remark:—"There can be no doubt that if we had some guarantee not to be handed over to the tender mercies of the Radicals—if, for instance, M. Leon Say were elected President of the Chamber of Deputies—many of us would support the Government." Of course this may not mean much, but it indicates the existence of a current of opinion which a wise statesman would be well inspired in turning to account.

On the Bourse de Commerce or Commercial Exchange, M. Tirard, Prime Minister and Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, made a much-applauded speech. He said it was with real satisfaction he saw the merchants and manufacturers of Paris in possession of a suitable building for the transaction of their business. He spoke of the great success of the Exhibition, and declared "Peace at home is now assured, and there is nothing to make us fear it will be disturbed abroad. Let us, then, have confidence in the future, and let us have no other care than to insure the prosperity of France by our prudence and labour."

These last words were greeted with deafening applause. A grand banquet was given at night in the new building, and M. Tirard on Wednesday give an official dinner at the Ministry, in honour of the inauguration over which he presided.

THE BALKANS.

Queen Natalie wrote to her son saying that she will arrive in Belgrade on Sunday, Sept. 29. King Milan wrote to the Regents to insist that they shall be true to the compact which they signed with him, and not allow the Queen to remain in Belgrade more than three weeks. His Majesty threatened that, if the Regents do not keep faith with him, he will himself go to Belgrade and "assert the authority which the common law of Servia grants to every father in regard to the education of his son."

This is a very serious menace of King Milan's. If the King and Queen were in Belgrade at the same time, the Government would be powerless to prevent popular demonstrations, and these, cunningly directed by those Panslavist agitators who are continually on the watch to do mischief, might easily degenerate into revolution. It must be borne in mind that these risks to the Obrenovitch dynasty are all being incurred because the Queen has been too obstinate to accept any proposals for seeing her son outside the Servian frontier. Several of the most devoted among her political partisans have cautioned her that she would put her son's throne in jeopardy by returning to Servia at present, but she has turned a deaf ear. From first to last her conduct has amply justified the opinion expressed as to her character by M. Garaschanin, who quarrelled with the King for her sake. After taking up her cause and suffering for it heavily in many ways, this high-minded leader of the Progressists was constrained to admit that Queen Natalie was no more a pattern mother than a model wife. "Political ambition has completely mastered her," said M. Garaschanin, "she is nothing but a politician and has little maternal feeling." Queen Natalie is to reside, while at Belgrade, in the house of her lawyer, M. Pirotchanatz. She has offered to buy the house for about 34,000 ducats (about £9,600), and King Milan hearing of this, as it seems, caused it to be notified to M. Pirotchanatz (says the *Times* correspondent) that if the Queen makes arrangements for a permanent stay in Belgrade he shall give orders for the removal of his son from the capital. As the time for the Queen's return to Belgrade draws nearer, the Regents and Ministers speak more and more ruefully about the incidents that may arise out of the Royal quarrel.

The representatives of the French Company have agreed to a compromise with the Servian Government in reference to the railway affair. An indemnity of nine and a quarter million francs is to be paid to the company, but the details have not yet been defined. Meanwhile, the state of the line is deplorable. It is no exaggeration to say that hardly a day passes without some accident; but, till one of the Regents or Ministers get killed, apparently no measures will be taken to improve matters.

Queen Natalie is expected to arrive here on Sunday, and the ladies of Belgrade are preparing a great reception for her Majesty. A deputation of young girls belonging to the best families, unaccompanied by anybody in the shape of chaperones, will meet Queen Natalie at Semendria. The shops here display a large and quite new photograph of the Queen, with the inscription, "Natalie, Queen of Servia."

A few days ago (says the Sofia correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Wednesday) the Porte was very nearly sending a circular to the Great Powers to recommend the formal recognition of Prince Ferdinand as ruler of Bulgaria. Under strong pressure from the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople the Porte agreed to postpone the proposed step. But it is hoped at Sofia that the Turkish Government will not again allow itself to be influenced to Bulgaria's detriment. At present the Bulgarian Government feels grateful to the Sultan personally for what he desired to do and was on the point of doing.

THE REPORTED RUSSIAN WAR PREPARATIONS.

The *Cologne Gazette* professes to make some revelations with regard to the warlike intentions of Russia, but, remarks the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, in estimating the probable value of these pretended disclosures, it will be well to remember that it is the invariable practice of this inspired print to indulge in similar alarms on the eve of every Parliamentary Session which witnesses the Imperial Government holding out the hat to the Reichstag for more money to add to, or modify in a strengthening direction, the German Army. At one time it is wooden barracks on the French frontier which serve as a convenient scarecrow for frightening the Reichstag into opening its pockets. At another the nation is informed—always by the same docile instrument of the Chancellor's purposes—that the Russians are concentrating mysterious masses of troops on their western border, obviously with anything but peaceful intention; and now, for evident motives of the same falsely alarmist kind, we are allowed a peep into the Ministerial reports that cumber the desk of the Czar. Of these reports, the one which now mainly concerns all patriotic Germans—according to the *Cologne Gazette*, that journalistic "Wacht am Rhein"—is one that was not long ago presented to the Russian Emperor by General Obrutscheff, Chief of the Staff. General Obrutscheff, we are told by way of preface, is the head of the Panslavist war party, and an ardent advocate of a Franco-Russian coalition, a fact partly due to the circumstances that his wife is a French lady, who mostly resides in her native country.

AN ALARMIST REPORT.

At present the General himself is with his wife in France, but during the absence of General Wannovski from St. Petersburg this summer the Chief of the Staff was installed as his substitute, and it was during this period of vicarious activity as War Minister that General Obrutscheff profited by the happy opportunity to submit to the Czar a serious representation whereof the "Wacht am Rhein" offers to its credulous readers the following succinct summary : "Enemies gird us around on every side, on the west and south-west, south and south-east. The active stir now prevailing in the West of Europe indicates that shortly, say within the next couple of years, things will result in war. The welfare of nations consists not alone in the accumulation of wealth, but is sometimes also the result of a secure position of power. The attainment of such a position is not a mere matter of a well-balanced Budget; on the contrary, the State is bound, if need be, to close its accounts with a deficit in order to assure its position of power. Had Peter the Great been afraid of a deficit, Russia at the present moment would probably have been a Grand Duchy cut off from the sea. Had Alexander I. bothered himself about a balance to his budget, he would have had to bend the knee before the Corsican, instead of undertaking his triumphal march to Paris. Nor would the Emperor Nicholas have so bent Europe to his behest had he been guided by the mere principles of a fianancial programme."

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS.

In conclusion, General Obrutscheff, by way of eloquent peroration, begged his Imperial Majesty for the money requisite to construct certain strategic lines of railway and to perfect sundry ways and means of communication (especially with the western frontier of the Empire), the whole to be completed before next May. To this report the Czar added the words, "I quite share the views herein expressed." Their thorough consideration is absolutely necessary." But now M. Wisch Negradski, the penurious Minister of Finance, steps in with an emphatic counterblast, setting forth that the most essential thing for every State, especially for Russia, is a well ordered budget, and that he wants years of peace to carry out his scheme of financial reform. Wonderful to relate, this niggardly report was also endorsed by the Czar with the words, "I quite share the views herein expressed. Their thorough consideration is absolutely necessary."

MILITARY RAILWAYS.

Nevertheless though the Czar was thus torn between two opinions, the views of General Obrutscheff would seem, says the *Cologne Gazette*, to have ultimately prevailed, seeing that extensive railway undertakings of the kind referred to have been decreed for completion before next May, undertakings which necessitate the purchase, among other things, of 8,000,000 pounds of rails and 300 locomotives, for the supply of which foreign firms, like those of Cockerill and Schichan have been applied to. The works alluded to include the laying of a second line of rails from St. Petersburg to Eydtkuhnen (the German forntier station), and a similar doubling of the metals between Wilna and Warsaw, Wilna and Kovno, and Smolensk and Fastoff (Kieff). The article concludes thus :—"Wacht am Rhein." "The Russian railway net is about to receive such a strategical extension as will greatly facilitate the concentration of the troops in the west."

OBJECT OF THE SCARE.

One theory about the publication of this article at the present conjuncture is, that it was intended to furnish a topic of serious conversation between Prince Bismarck and the Czar at Berlin, and, indeed, if it had merely been intended to work upon the patriotic and pecuniary emotions of the Reichsrath its author might well have delayed his hackneyed coup till after the impending visit of his Russian Majesty. But journals, like the *Cologne Gazette*, are emphatically innocent of the art of political and international politeness, and the Czar will doubtless remember that, when he came here two winters ago, the supposed policy of Russia was made the subject of a most churlish and ill-timed homily on the part of the Rhenish print. But perhaps if the Czar is shown the lucubrations of the *Cologne Gazette* and listens to the diplomatic expostulations thereon founded, he will merely dismiss them with the remarks which he applied to the respective reports of MM. Obrutscheff and Wischnegradski :—"I quite share the views therein expressed. A thorough consideration is absolutely necessary."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Sept. 27.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr G E Manisty, BCS
Bapt F G Pollock, BSC
Capt B E Spragge, B
Mr W M Thorburn, M
Col H M S Clarke, MSC
Lieut E L C Berger, BoSC

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J Kirkbride, B, 12mos
Mr A F Mackenzie, B, 1 mo
Mr J W Muir, BCS, 8 days
Mr B G Relf, B, 3 mos
Col C S Noble, BSC, 3 mos
Maj R G Handcock, BSC, 6 mos
Capt C S Wheeler, BSC, 9 mos
Lieut H L Dodgson, B, 18 days
Surg-Maj A J Willcocks, B, 15 days
Maj C B Henderson, MRE 12 mos
Lieut W E Brett, MSC, 3 mos
Surg H N V Harington, M, 18 days
Mr T M Cotgrave, Bo, 1 mo
Mr G C Beresford, Bo, 6 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr G E Manisty, BCS
Mr J A Brown, BCS
Mr F B Peacock, BCS
Mr C Thomson, B
Mr K H Stephen, B
Mr G B Groves, B
Mr R G McDonnell, B
Mr W J A Bird, B
Col W C Anderson, CB, BSC
Col D Robertson, B Inf
Lt.-Col C H T Marshall, BSC
Capt E Glennie, BRE
Capt R M Carpendale, BSC
Capt E W Dun, BSC
Capt G Adye, BSC
Surg J Garnie, B
Mr R P Barrow, Bo
Capt L L Fenton, BoSC
Lieut C A Kemball, BoSC

VERIFIED BY THE PUBLISHERS.

A most remarkable case is given in the Bristol *Times and Mirror* and verified by the publishers. Henry Ricketts, residing at Trym Cottages, Westbury, suffered two years with severe rheumatism. Recently he was so severely attacked that he was sent to Bath Hospital for treatment and the use of the waters. In five weeks he was discharged worse than when he entered. He was pronounced incurable. Taken home he was persuaded to try St. Jacob's Oil. Wonderful as it may appear, a single application freed him from all pain. Dozens of other cases are cited by the *Times* proving the marvellous effects of the remedy.

Rev. W. J. Caulfeild Browne, M.A., Rector, Kittsford Rectory, says : "My parishioners, on my recommendation, use St. Jacob's Oil."

Mr. J. Wilkinson, 88, Bentham-road, South Hackney, London, suffered from rheumatism in his feet and legs for 20 years. One bottle of St. Jacob's Oil drove away all pain, and brought about an effectual cure.

The *Christian Globe* says : "A man employed at Central Fish Market, London, was for three years helpless with rheumatism and after having been sent to three different hospitals was declared incurable. After four days' use of St. Jacob's Oil, he could use his arm without pain. Continuing the use of it, all pain, swelling, and stiffness disappeared. He is now cured and at work."

St. Jacob's Oil acts like magic. Its curative powers are simply marvellous. It conquers pain quickly and surely. It goes right to the spot. It cures when everything else has failed. A single trial will convince the most incredulous. It has cured thousands of cases of rheumatism and neuralgia which have resisted treatment for the greater part of a lifetime.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN INDIA.

Mr. H. F. T. Maguire writes from Cuttack to the *Times* :—

Sir.—It is contrary to the principles which guide the service to which I have the honour to belong to reply to stories in newspapers. But when I find that my name has been proclaimed on the house-tops in the House of Lords as that of an oppressor of the poor, it seems to me to be right to claim that protection, which is traditionally extended by you even to Irishmen, who are undeservedly ill spoken of.

I see from a newspaper report that on August 1 Lord Stanley of Alderley called attention to a case in which I was said to have sentenced nine starving men to a fine of Rs. 2 and one starving woman to a fine of Re. 1. I remember that in the month of June a paragraph appeared in various newspapers in various forms, but generally to the effect that I had fined these poor people for manufacturing salt in spite of their having stated that they lived on tamarind seeds and water lily roots, and that, not being able to pay, they had been sent to prison for a week, all but the woman, whose fine was paid by a good Samaritan.

Now it is perfectly true that one day early in June about 15 persons were brought before me on charges of having illegally manufactured salt. I made over five of these cases to an experienced native deputy magistrate, and the other cases I tried myself. The Salt Act is intended to protect the salt revenue by forbidding unlicensed manufacture of that commodity, and it is therein ordered that whoever manufactures salt without a licence shall be punished with fine, which may extend to Rs. 500, or with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both. The law leaves the magistrate no option but to punish those who have committed this offence. But in these cases, as the accused appeared to have manufactured the salt for their own use, and there was not much of it, I imposed only a fine of Rs. 2 on each of the men, and of Re. 1 on the woman. It is my practice in such cases to fine women half as much as men. I sentenced these persons to simple imprisonment in default of payment of fine, as is always done.

But as a matter of fact all the fines were immediately paid. The woman's fine was indeed paid by a pleader in the Court, but I do not doubt that she could have paid it herself. Moreover, the native deputy magistrate to whom I made over the other cases fined the accused persons in them from Rs. 10 to 20, and all but one of them paid their fines at once, and that one on the follwing day.

Now, Sir we have become accustomed to read stories in newspapers conducted by natives, of the evil deeds of our fellow-workers and of ourselves, and to these we pay very little regard. But this story about me has been published all over India by all, or nearly all, the most respectable newspapers, and has no doubt been very generally believed as proving the poverty of the people and my own inhumanity.

My own position does not depend on the verdict of popular favour, and for myself it has been hardly worth while to have troubled you with so long a letter. But if you are kind enough to publish this letter, and if any one takes the pains to read it, he will observe, first, that all the incidents of the story are true up to a certain point—the non-payment of the fine—and that all the inferences made, depend upon the point at which the story becomes inaccurate; and secondly, that I am proclaimed from Bharamtala to the House of Lords as an oppressor of the poor for fining poor starving men Rs. 2, while nothing is said of the conduct of the native magistrate who fined them from five to ten times as much under very similar circumstances, for I divided the cases without any attempt at selection.

Those who shall have observed these two points should note them well, for they illustrate the cardinal principles of the interpretation of native Indian journalistic writings.

THE WRECK OF H.M.S. LILY.

Later telegrams concerning the loss of H.M. screw gunboat Lily state that she was driven on the rocks during a terrific storm. The men were lost through the capsizing of a boat. H.M.S. Pylades is proceeding to the scene of the wreck. The Admiralty received a telegram, dated Sept. 20, from Captain Sir Baldwin Walker, despatched from Bonne Bay, Newfoundland, reporting H.M. gun-vessel Lily a total wreck off Armour Point, Forteau Bay, on the Labrador Coast of the Straits of Belle Isle. The following men belonging to her crew have been drowned : James Henry Budge, Robert Love, Samuel Winsor, A.B.'s; William Coates, gunner R.N.A.; Vincent Deasy, ordinary seaman; Walter Edward Mitchell, carpenter's crew; John William Sealy, musician. Captain Sir Baldwin Walker remained at Forteau Bay in H.M.S. Emerald salving wreck whilst the weather remained fine, and was expected to leave on Friday night, with the crew, for Halifax.

The total loss, on a rock off Point Armour, of her Majesty's screw composite gun-vessel Lily, Commander Gerald W. Russell, is a misfortune which is rendered doubly regretable by the considerable sacrifice of human life that appears to have been involved in the catastrophe. The Lily was a single screw, barque-rigged vessel of 720 tons displacement, 150 ft. in length, 28 ft. 6 in. broad, and drawing 11 ft. 9 in. of water, and was built and engined by Messrs. Napier, of Glasgow, in 1874. Her engines were of 830 indicated horse power, and with them she had steamed on the measured mile at a speed of 10·6 knots. Her sea speed, however, did not exceed about 8·7 knots; and it may easily appear that her loss was in some degree attributable to her weakness in this respect. Her armament consisted only of one 7in. 4½ ton muzzle-loader, two 64-pounders, and two machine-guns; so that, as a fighting ship, she was of no great importance; and it was chiefly, indeed, as a police vessel that she was of value. Her cost was rather over 34,000*l*. She served her first commission in the East Indies, under Commander, now Captain, Basil E. Cochrane. She then went to China under the same commander, who in 1879 was succeeded by Commander Stanhope Grove. He in 1881 was succeeded by Commander, now Captain, Richard Evans, and the ship was paid off in 1883. In 1884 she was recommissioned at Devonport by Commander, now Captain, Herbert W. S. Gibson, for the North America and West Indies Station, where she has since remained. In 1887, Commander, now Captain, Charles Campbell succeeded Captain Gibson, and, on his own promotion last year, made way for Commander Russell. In the meantime the Lily was recommissioned on Jan. 18th, 1888, at Bermuda. Commander Russell, who was first lieutenant of the Tourmaline during the Egyptian war, 1882, wears the Egyptian Medal and the Khedive's Bronze Star. The ship's complement was about 90 officers and men. There have been several previous ships of the name of Lily in the Navy. The last, built about 1860, was of four guns, 695 tons, and 200 h. p. nominal. Before that there was a 16 gun sloop that was built at Pembroke in 1833; and was afterwards lost. Still earlier there was another 16-gun sloop which was built, as the Spencer, in 1795, and renamed at the close of the last century. Yet another Lily, a sloop of 10 guns, was purchased by the Admiralty in 1804, the ex-Spencer having been taken on July 14, 1804, by a French privateer off the coast of Georgia, and her captain, William Compton, killed, after making a most gallant fight against superior odds. This Lily, renamed the General Ernouf, was fitted out as a French privateer, and was on August 12 following, the subject of a gallant but disastrously unsuccessful attempt at cutting-out by the boats of the Galatea, Captain Henry Heathcote. She was, however, at last given her quietus by the British sloop Renard, Captain Jeremiah Coghlan, which on March 20, 1805, engaged her, and in thirty-five minutes set her on fire and blew her up. A circumstance in this action has supplied an anecdote which figures in every naval collection. Captain Lapointe, of the General Ernouf, on coming alongside the Renard, hailed her captain to strike. "Aye! strike, I will, cried Coghlan, "and d——d hard, too." And he did.

The Bishop of Carlisle, who preached before a crowded congregation at Newcastle on Sunday, said, he knew no reason why a really philosophical well-balanced mind should not find rest and satisfaction, in being able to repose, from time to time on the thought of a personal Creator and Governor who, while He manifested Himself in conjunction with much that was dark, mysterious, and incomprehensible, could be intelligently regarded as God the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth. There were such things as super-scientific truths. So far as their present knowledge extended, the England of to-day rested upon coal. Enormous vegetable deposits in an incalculably distant past were the coalfields and wealth of the present inhabitants of the world. Looking at the marvellous and mysterious operations of nature, the thought must suggest itself that there was some cause, on which these operations rested. Creation with a God behind it, he could at least understand; evolution he could accept as a working hypothesis. Physical laws, with a living Supreme Lawgiver, were comparatively simple things; but when he was asked to substitute evolution for creation, and to recognise physical laws not as the formula of divine operation but as things which had life and power, he found himself stupified with the suggestion.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

Now that the visit of the Shah of Persia to Europe has been brought to a close, and that his Majesty has returned to his own kingdom, writes a correspondent of the *Times*, it is reasonable to expect that there will be some general inquiry as to what has been its practical outcome, and in no country will that inquiry be made with greater interest and curiosity than in England. The writer continues :—

The Shah's former visit, upon which many sanguine expectations were built, produced no tangible or beneficial results, and in consequence the development of Persia has remained shelved during 16 years. That the present visit will not prove similarly barren and disappointing can be assumed from the clear and irrefutable evidence of the concession granted by the Shah to Baron Julius de Reuter for the formation of a State Bank under the style of the Imperial Bank of Persia. This concession was signed as far back as January 30 last, and as by Article 8 the bank must be formed within nine months of that date, it is not surprising to learn that all the preliminaries which engaged the attention of the Foreign and India Offices have been arranged, so that the bank may come into existence before the end of October. The necessary arrangements are now understood to be completed, and in a very little time the scheme will be floated under the most powerful and influential financial auspices in the City of London and the world. Important and material details relating to the establishment of branches or agencies in British India, and to the question as to how far the British Government can promote the laudable objects of this bank, have received the careful consideration of the Government, and the practical working of the whole business has been properly adjusted. A summarized account of the concession itself will show what has been obtained from the Shah of Persia, and also the intended scope of the new enterprise.

The terms of the concession dated January 30, 1889 were, as arranged by an appendix to the original document, communicated to the Foreign Office on March 28, and the preamble states that this concession has been granted in return for the annulment of the earlier concession of July 5, 1872 to the same Baron de Reuter. Then there follow 14 articles. Articles 1 states that the style or title of the State Bank shall be the "Imperial Bank of Persia," that the concession shall be for 60 years from last January, that the head office shall be at Teheran, and that it may establish branches in other towns of Persia and abroad. It then goes on to say that, "in order to develop the commerce and increase the riches of Persia, the Imperial Bank, outside any operations which appertain to a financial institution, may undertake on its own account or an account of third parties all matters financial, industrial, or commercial which it may think advantageous to this end, on the condition, however, that none of these enterprises be contrary to treaties, law, usages, or the religion of the country, and that previous notice thereof be given to the Persian Government. "Among the few restriction it is stipulated that it "shall not enjoy the rights to lend money on, or buy any land, villages or other real property throughout the Empire, excepting the lands necessary for the construction of a suitable establishment at Teheran," &c. It must also not "discount or make advances on Government bills which have not been drawn on the bank."

Article 2 states that the capital shall be four millions sterling, of which the first series in shares to bearer shall amount to one million. "The bank, whenever it thinks it advantageous, may, with the consent of the Government, add to its capital and to the number of its shares."

Article 3 relates to the issue of bank-notes, and the provision of the necessary cover. The bank is to have the exclusive right of issuing notes payable to bearer at sight. The amount is not to exceed £800,000 without the knowledge and assent of the Persian Government. The issue of notes will be at first on the basis of the silver kran, but it is hoped that ultimately a gold currency will be introduced, and that the basis of the gold toman can then be substituted. The bank is bound to keep for two years a cover in specie of 50 per cent., and afterwards of 33 per cent. The notes payable at its branches shall be also payable at Teheran. The Government of the Shah "binds itself not to issue any kind of paper money during the term of this concession, nor to authorize the creation of any other bank or other institution possessing a like privilege.

Article 4 relates to the administration of the bank, which includes the appointment of an Imperial High Commissary by the Shah. He will have certain specified powers, but "he shall be debarred from interfering with the management and administration of the bank." Article 5 insures for the bank Government protection and exemption from taxes. Article 6 mentions some of the State functions of the bank—viz., the payments of the Imperial Persian Treasury in Persia and abroad, and the grant of loans to the Government on approved security. Under this head will come the advance of £40,000, bearing 6 per cent. interest, to repay Baron de Reuter, his caution money deposited 17 years ago, and the loan to the Shah of £200,000 which will receive interest at 8 per cent. Article 7 assigns 6 per cent. of the annual profits to the Shah, with a stipulation that it shall never be less than £4,000 a year. Article 8 relates to Baron de Reuter's caution money and its repayment, and Article 9 provides for the due observations of the Bank's statutes, which can only be modified by a meeting of the shareholders. Article 10 particularises the protection to be afforded, and lays down certain precautionary provisions in the event of any disagreement or dispute.

Article 11 is one of the most important in the concession, and claims quotation *in extenso*:—"The Imperial Bank being ready to incur forthwith the sacrifices necessary for developing the resources of the country by the exploitation of its natural riches, the Persian Government grants to the said bank for the term of the present concession the exclusive right of working throughout the Empire the iron, copper, lead, mercury, coal, petroleum, manganese, borax, and asbestos mines which belong to the State and which have not already been ceded to others. The Persian Government shall, as an appendix to that concession, deliver to the Baron de Reuter on the day of the signature of these presents an official list of mines already ceded. The gold and silver mines and mines of precious stones belong exclusively to the State, and should the engineers of the bank discover any such they must immediately notify the same to the Government of his Imperial Majesty the Shah. Excepting the necessary engineers and foremen, all the workmen engaged on the mines must be subjects of his Imperial Majesty the Shah. The Persian Government shall assist the bank by all the means in its power to obtain workmen at the current wage of the country. All mines which the bank has not commenced working within ten years of its formation shall be deemed to have been abandoned by it, and the State may dispose of the same without consulting the bank." Article 12 promises that the lands necessary for working the mines shall, if on State domain, be given free, and if belonging to private individuals the Government shall cooperate in getting them for the bank on the most favourable terms. No import duty is to be charged on the necessary materials, and the lands and buildings shall be exempt from all taxes. Article 13 fixes the share of the Government in the profits of the mines at 16 per cent., and also that "on the expiry of the term of the present concession the mines, with their lands buildings, accessory constructions, and plants, shall revert to the Persian Government according to the most favourable rules and regulations generally adopted by other Powers who have stipulated in this behalf." Article 14 merely repeats the formal cancelling of the earlier concession, and is certified by the Shah's autograph and the signatures of several of the Shah's Ministers.

Mr. Irving, besides being the King of Stageland, observes a home paper, is the means of putting thousands of pounds into the pockets of innumerable scribes. For a Lyceum production serves as a peg to hang thousands of articles upon—controversial and otherwise. They should be particularly obliged to him in the case of "The Dead Heart," for in one play they will have no less than three periods to air their encyclopædic learning upon, three dramatic bones to whet their teeth upon. Mr. Irving is careful to point this out : "The play of 'The Dead Heart,' a story of the French Revolution, is illustrative of the momentous quarter-century which ended with the Reign of Terror, and embraces three periods of French history—markedly distinct in ideas, art, dress, and material prosperity."

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

Dose:
- For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
- For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

* * *

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

* * *

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : **LE PERDRIEL & Ce, Paris**

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : **J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud**

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D.

9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S

CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS

And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION!
HEADACHE!
CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras : **Barrie & Co**; *Bombay* : **Kemp & Co**; *Calcutta*: **Dumaine**

WHOLESALE : PARIS, **J. ESPIC**

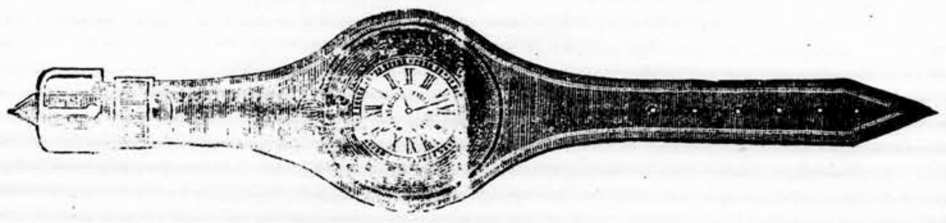
20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co, 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WRIST WATCHES.

UNLESS the movements are of the best make they cannot be warranted to perform satisfactorily on account of the rough use they ar subjected to at Tennis Cricket, Polo, &c. The motion of the arm is too trying to guarantee accurate results from inferior made Watches. The Watches we now have surpass anything we have yet offered to the Public while the straps are lighter and more elegant in appearance.



Nickel Case, with Strap	Rs.	22 8
Silver Case, with Strap	„	42 8
Silver Case, with stout strap	„	47 8
14 Carat gold Case, with strap	„	57 8
18 Carat gold case, with strap	„	97 8

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

"THE FAVOURITE POLISHING PPEPARATION."

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

Needham's Polishing Paste

GOLD MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS AT ALL EXHIBITIONS.

The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.

UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE

Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."

PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition. 1865

20, GREAT [illegible]

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

PICKERING'S FURNITURE POLISH

Renovates, Hardens, and Maintains the Polish of Old and the New Furniture in its original brilliancy.

Rapidly Polishes. Works quite dry. Is Odourless, Lasting. Does not mark.

Does the Work in Half the Time. TRADE MARK **Does the Work with Half the Labour.**

NOT AFFECTED BY CLIMATE OR STORAGE.

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers, **J. PICKERING & SONS, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.**

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

JOHN HERRING & SONS.

Manufacturers of every description of

LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,

Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools, Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.

Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.

J. HERRING & SONS TRADE MARK WARRANTED CAST STEEL SHEFFIELD

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

Navigation Works:

BROAD STREET LANE, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

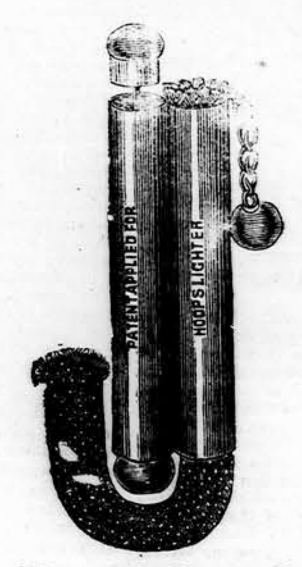
I. HERRING & SONS. CAST STEEL. SHEFFIELD.

INSTANTANEOUS

HOOP'S PATENT CIGAR LIGHTER

(JUST INVENTED).

Exact Size of the Lighter.



Exact Size of the Lighter.

Rs. 4-8 only

No more matches required. Smokers buying once an INSTANTANEOUS LIGHTER will be fully satisfied, as it keeps in proper order in any climate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE :—*Take out the pin and rub the tinder quickly.*

D. MACROPOLO,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND COLOMBO.

No. 6945

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD REAY,

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LAMP WAREHOUSE,

R. DITMAR,

LATE THEODOR KNAUST,

69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LAMPS! LANTERNS!

THE VERY BEST, STORM, AND PUNKAHPROOF.

ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR USE IN INDIA.

EVERY IMPROVEMENT in this line has my constant and best attention, and my Illustrated Catalogues will convince any one that the Assortment I have is UNSURPASSED BY ANY FIRM IN THE WORLD.

VICTORIA BURNERS,

With ball flame and dioptric chimney, in six sizes, *viz.* :—

Nos.	15	20	25	30	35	45	
With	28	45	66	76	120	157	candle power.

As attested by Professor Dr. L. Weber, of the University of Breslau, and Professor Dr. R. Benedict, of the Polytechnicum of Vienna.

No. 2372

PEARS'

TRANSPARENT

SOAP.

For the Complexion.
For the Hands.
For the Arms.
For the Neck.
For the Face.
For the Bath.

PURE, DELIGHTFUL, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING.

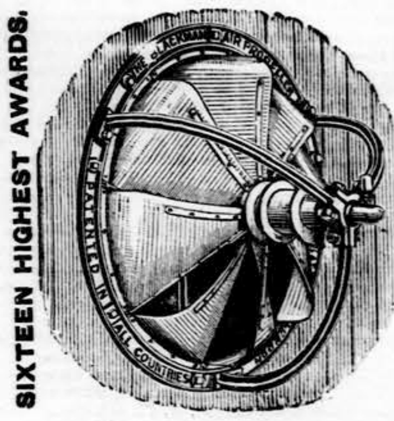
Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE. It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.



THE

BLACKMAN

AIR PROPELLER

For **VENTILATING** Factories, Hospitals, Barracks, Public Buildings, &c.

For **COOLING** Purposes, and

For **DRYING** any kind of Material or Produce.

THOUSANDS IN MOST SUCCESSFUL USE.

REFFRENCES IN ANY TRADE OR COUNTRY.

BLACKMAN VENTILATING CO. Ltd.

63, FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams :—"VENTILATOR, LONDON." ABC Code used

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

Stephens Inks

Noted all over the World for their Fluidity, Intensity and Durability.

WOOLS & SILKS

FOR KNITTING &c.

Fancy Wools

Real Kashmyr Wools, Embroidery Silks, &c., &c

The Providence Mills Spinning Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, England, guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools & Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the best quality and pure [illegible] dye. Write for the Samples (which may be kept without charge) and you will at once see the advantages of buying direct from the Spinner, the Saving being at least 3d. in the [illegible]

PASTA MACK

TRADE-MARK.

PASTA MACK For Bath & Toilet Use.

This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most delicious odour, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.*

Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm o/D.

ALL WHO SUFFER

FROM

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA,

Should immediately have recourse to

EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.

To be had of all Chemists.

GEORGE EADE,

Sole Proprietor,

72, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight September, 15th

"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling, because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,

"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

FOR SALE.

I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.